The New-York Times.

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VICKSBURGH.

News from Gen. Grant's Army to Friday Night, 22d.

Our Centre Within One Mile of Vicksburgh Court-house.

The Right and Left Wings Within a Mile and a Half.

Six Thousand Prisoners Already Captured.

REPORTS OF PREVIOUS OPERATIONS.

The Part Taken by Admiral Porter's Fleet.

Occupation of the Works at Haines' Bluff.

The Fortifications Very Strong and Extensive.

Details of the Battles of Baker's Creek and Black River Bridge.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25.

The latest advices from our army at Vicksburgh are up to 9 o'clock on Friday night.

Our centre corps had then fought its way to within one mile of Vicksburgh Court-house.

Our right wing, under SHERMAN, was about a mile and a half from the Court-house.

Our left wing, under McCLERNAND, was also about a mile and a half from the Court-house.

Six thousand prisoners had already been taken.

An official report has been received from Admiral PORTER, announcing the capture of Haines' Bluff, with 14 pieces of heavy artillery.

A dispatch from Gen. HURLBUT, who is thoroughly familiar with the situation, expresses the most perfect confidence in our complete success.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Up to 11 P. M. no official dispatches had been received warranting the statement of the fall of Vicksburgh—everything thus far resting on the declarations that the place must fall next day. At the latest official advices Gen. GRANT's line of battle was near a mile and a half from the city.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25.

The following was received in Washington at 11:10 o'clock this morning:

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, May 25.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The following dispatch has just been received:

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain of the Mississippi Squadron.

FLAGSHIP BLACK HAWK, HARPER'S FERRY, YAZOO RIVER, May 20.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

On the morning of the 15th I came over to the Yazoo, to be ready to cooperate with Gen. GRANT. Leaving two of the iron-clads at Red River, one at Grand Gulf, one at Carthage, three at Warrenton, and two in the Yazoo, left me a small force—still I disposed of them to the best advantage.

On the 18th, at meridian, firing was heard in the rear of Vicksburgh, which assured me that Gen. GRANT was approaching the city. The cannonading was kept up furiously for some time, when, by the aid of glasses, I discovered a company of our artillery advancing, taking position and driving the rebels before them. I immediately saw that Gen. SHERMAN's division had come out to the left of Snyder's Bluff, and that the rebels at that place had been cut off from joining the troops in the city. I dispatched the *DeKalb*, Lieut.-Commander WALKER; *Choctaw*, Lieut.-Commander RAMSEY; *Romeo*, *Petrel* and *Forest Rose*—all under command of Lieut.-Commander BARRETT—up the Yazoo to open communication in that way with Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN. This I succeeded in doing, and in three hours received letters from Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERMAN, informing me of this just success, and asking me to send up provisions, which was at once done.

In the meantime, Lieut.-Commander WALKER, in the *De Kalb*, pushed on to Haines' Bluff, which the enemy had commenced evacuating the day before, and a party remained behind in the hopes of destroying or taking away a large amount of ammunition on hand. When they saw the gunboats, they ran out and left everything in good order, guns, fort, tents and equipage of all kinds, which fell into our hands.

As soon as the capture of Haines' Bluff and fourteen guns was reported to me, I ordered up the gunboats from below Vicksburgh to fire at the Hill bateries, which fire was kept up for two or three hours. At midnight they moved up to the town and opened on it for about an hour, and continued, at intervals during the night, to annoy the garrison.

On the 19th I placed six mortars in position, with orders to fire night and day as rapidly as they could.

The works at Haines' Bluff are very formidable. There are fourteen of the heaviest kind of mounted 8 and 10-inch and 7½-inch rifled guns, with ammunition enough to last a long siege. As the gun-carriages might again fall into the hands of the enemy, I had them burnt, blew up the magazine, and destroyed the works generally. I also burnt up the encampments, which were permanently and remarkably well constructed, looking as if the rebels intended to stay for some time.

These works and encampments covered many acres of ground, and the fortifications also the depôts proper of Haines' Bluff extend about a mile and a quarter. Such a net-work of defences I never saw. The rebels were a year constructing them, and all were rendered useless in an hour. As soon as I got through with the destruction of the magazines and other works, I started Lieut.-Commander WALKER up the Yazoo River, with sufficient force to destroy all the enemy's property in that direction, with orders to return with all dispatch and only to proceed as far as Yazoo City, where the rebels have a Navy-yard and rendezvous.

In the meantime, Gen. GRANT has already invested Vicksburgh, and has possession of the best command in the Southwest for several miles. The men are enthusiastic whenever Gen. GRANT appears. His resolute exposure of himself on the field seems unbounded admiration among the soldiery.

Well-authenticated cases of rebel barbarity in our wounded men can be commended. Three different times, when men were shot down in the battle, were deliberately bayoneted by the rebels while they, temporarily retook the ground. The men lived to execute this atrocity, but will scarcely recover.

BATTLE OF BLACK-RIVER BRIDGE.

BLACK RIVER BRIDGE, TWELVE MILES EAST OF VICKSBURGH, Sunday, May 17—9 P. M.

McClernand's corps marched to this place early this morning. Osterhaus was in the advance, and found the rebels strongly intrenched on the east bank of the river. Batteries were soon in position, playing on the enemy's works. At 10 o'clock Gen. Lawler's brigade, in Carr's division, charged across the open fields, two hundred yards in width, wading the bayou in front, and swarming over into the intrenchments. Seventeen cannon were taken inside inside the earthworks, and from 500 to 2,000 prisoners captured. No description can do justice to the impetuosity of the regiments comprising this brigade. The rebel fire from artillery and musketry was appalling, but they rushed on to victory, regardless of death, and literally swept everything before them. Gen. MAY, Grant's Missouri brigade, (rebels,) over twelve hundred strong, was cut off by the Eleventh Wisconsin, and surrendered. Gen. Vaughan's brigade was also practically captured. The losses of the Eleventh Wisconsin was slight. The Twenty first and Twenty-third Iowa led in the charge, and sustained the principal loss. The Eleventh Wisconsin also captured a stand of colors.

Furious cannonading continued all day from the rebel batteries on the other side of the river. They fired the bridge, to prevent our crossing. Reinforcements have been sent to SHERMAN's corps. He will probably cross a few miles above here, and attack in flank. The force opposite is thought to number 20,000. Our army is in excellent fighting condition, and their enthusiasm invincible. As Gen. GRANT rode to the front today, he was everywhere greeted with the enthusiastic and vociferous cheering.

This morning two 4-pound howitzers and two 6-pounder rifled guns were surrendered, with horses, harness and ammunition complete without a shot, a few miles back on the road. These guns became separated from the main body of the rebel army yesterday in the forenoon, and were cut off by our advance.

Our loss in to-day's fighting is not heavy. The rebel killed and wounded is unknown. Their troops did not fight as obstinately to-day as yesterday. They seemed to expect a defeat. The wonder is they were not wholly withdrawn to the other side without an engagement.

Gen. OSTERHAUS was slightly wounded, but rode on the field again.

THE LATEST NEWS VIA CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, May 25—10 P. M.

No boats from below had arrived at Memphis up to 9 o'clock to-night. All the boats at Millikin's Bend have been sent up the Yazoo, for the purpose doubtless, of meeting any possible contingency. It may, therefore, be 24 hours before we have anything definite.

The last positive dispatches came to-day by the *Polar Star*, which left the mouth of the Yazoo at 1 o'clock Thursday. The battle was still raging with the land forces in the rear, Porter's mortar boats below and mortar boats above engaged. It is believed that a large number of women and children still remain in Vicksburg.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 25.

A Cairo special says:

Dates from below to the morning of the 22d are received. The bombardment of the enemy's upper works was continued by the mortar fleet. Persons who saw the operations through a glass, say they are satisfied that GRANT has captured a battery on Walnut Hill. A furious cannonading is going on all around.

THE CAPTURE OF JACKSON.

Interesting Details from Our Special Correspondent.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, May 15.

We at length held the Capital of Mississippi. Without having experienced a tithe of the interruption that naturally was expected. Our troops entered here last night, the rebels leaving without holding in greater opposition than that afforded by small advance parties acting as pickets.

SHERMAN's corps has possession of the place. Gen. GRANT is here in person. The inhabitants have very generally remained, apparently having been under the impression that our troops would not gain possession of the place. The works surrounding the town are numerous and powerful, but were deserted by the enemy without firing a gun. In leaving, they did not take with them but a small portion of their war materials, all of which, including many cannon, railroad cars, provisions, &c., have fallen into our hands.

We are now at work tearing up the railroad track. And undoubtedly within a very short time will proceed upon the main object of our mission—the capture of Vicksburgh. A railroad bridge is now burning, and several storehouses containing vast quantities of cotton, sugar and other materials.

Letters captured here, dated at Richmond on the 7th, say that Federal cavalry were then within two miles of the place, and that the greatest possible consternation existed in the city, supposing that the capture of the town would ensue immediately.

Our casks lost in the capture of this position will not exceed 200 killed and wounded. The loss of the rebels in the various skirmishes is much greater, particularly in prisoners, of whom we captured nearly a thousand, including several officers.

Our troops in making the march hither have been very orderly—no houses have been burned, and but few plundered beyond such articles as served for food. The inhabitants in some cases deserted their dwellings upon the approach of our forces. With some of those who remained I conversed, and find that very generally there exists a decided opposition to the continuation of the war, with a view to the independence of the South. They are willing, they say, if slavery can be retained, to return to the Union.

The divisions of Gens. STEELE and TUTTLE occupy the town, and were the first to enter it.

Having accompanied the left wing, I did not reach this place till a few minutes, and hence in this cursory give you any particulars as Gen. GRANT's convoy is ready to leave. GALWAY.

THE NEWS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25.

Your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac writes the following concerning the reception of the Vicksburgh news in the army:

"SPOTTSWOOD'S STATION, Va., Monday, May 25.

The glorious news from Vicksburgh has completely [illegible] the camps here. [illegible] identified this army. The demand for the Sunday papers which contained the first particulars, was three times as great as the supply, and the indications were hilarious and general all the afternoon. In the evening, when the intelligence of the final fall of the city became known, many scenes of hearty enthusiasm occurred, and whole brigades turned out cheering like so many crickets, to give three times three for GRANT and his splendid army. This news inspirits and encourages our men to a wonderful degree, and completely wipes out any unpleasant effects of Chancellorsville, if any still existed.

REBEL VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25.

Richmond papers of yesterday morning, received here to-night, lie vigorously in their efforts to conceal their disasters at Vicksburgh. Witness the following extracts:

From the Richmond Examiner, 22d.

"A telegram dated Jackson, from the reporter of the Mobile *Advertiser* and *Register*, published in another column, was received here yesterday morning. It was at first received without criticism, and believed, and even caused no little gloom, especially among the weak-minded individuals of the community; but when it was found that the dispatch would not stand inspection, and in the course of the day the whole account became pretty generally discredited. The reporter talks of a battle on Sunday, and, further on, states—which perhaps is the only authentic information he gives—that Gen. Loring is in command at Jackson. That Loring is at Jackson and has not informed the Department here of the Sunday's battle, *is pretty good proof that there was no such battle.* It is to be presumed that he enjoy, at least in an equal degree with the reporter, facilities for acquiring and transmitting intelligence relative to the movements of our troops. Jackson and the country around are in a high state of excitement and, doubtless, the theatre of countless rumors. Out of these rumors the reporter has made his story. As to the statements of our tremendous loss of artillery, there may be something in that, though that should be received with caution.

To the further discredit of the dispatch, we may add that it was not believed in official circles, and that up to a late hour last night, no information has been received later than Gen. Johnston's dispatch of the 16th, which conveyed the information that Gen. Pemberton had been attacked at Edward's Depot, and been compelled to fall back behind the Big Black. We have authentic information that Gen. Pemberton, in anticipation of this movement of GRANT upon Jackson, *has for a month past been removing medical and commissary stores from that place to Vicksburgh.*

From the Richmond Enquirer, 22d.

The news that thirty guns were spiked on the retreat from Jackson, which still rests on very slight authority, and that Vicksburgh has been besieged on the land, has caused considerable sensation; but the imagination of the worthy public on this, as on very many other occasions, has far out run the reality. *Vicksburgh has not fallen—is not going to fall.* It is not in so much danger now as it has often been before, and the Federal army, struggling to complete the long siege, is in a very dangerous situation. The Confederate forces have undisputed possession of Jackson and the railroad. The Federal army is working between that point and Vicksburgh, and *Gen. Johnston is at the head of rapidly increasing columns, which will soon make a terrible apparition upon the scene of action.* In the town of Vicksburgh provisions have been accumulated which will last for months. The defences on the side of the land are ample. The conformation of the ground gives an overwhelming advantage to the garrison in case of an assault. There is no reason whatsoever for despair about Vicksburgh. It is a lucky point for the Confederate army. It has already cost the invader many a thousand of men, many millions of dollars, and will cost twice as much more before many weeks are over.

The crisis in the military situation around Vicksburgh has long been impending, and will now soon be decided for the season. The division of our forces, and some bad management of the batteries commanding the river before the town, have lost us the first engagement. Both of those engagements were far from being decisive, either of the fate of the town or of the campaign in the State. It is far more probable that otherwise, that Gen. Johnston will be able to recover the ground lost by the mistaken skill in the military command. *There is really no concern for gloom about Vicksburgh.* Whatever may be the result of the military operations around it, this interest will soon be *eclipsed by far greater events elsewhere.* Within the next fortnight the campaigns of 1863 will be pretty well decided. *The most important movements of the war will probably be made in that time.* If the Confederate standard is again victorious, as may be hoped with much and solid reason—although mere victory will not end the war, it will destroy the efficiency of the enemy's army for the rest of this year. *If we gain all that is now fairly possible, an entirely new character will be given to future operations, which will relieve the country of all the suffering it has already endured.* Now is the noble day, the fortunate hour, for the Confederate army. At this time, if ever, let every man be at his post.

AID FOR THE VICKSBURGH WOUNDED.

The following telegram was received late yesterday afternoon by Mr. RECORDER, the agent of the Western Sanitary Commission. Contributions sent to him, at No. 66 Maiden-lane, will be promptly forwarded:

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 25, 1863.

JAMES A. RECORDER: I leave to-day with dressers, nurses and large supplies for our wounded at Vicksburgh. Can your people not aid us? Contributions are much needed, and would be most acceptable. Our brave soldiers deserve well of the nation.

JAMES E. YEATMAN,
President Western Sanitary Commission.

FOR THE WOUNDED AT VICKSBURGH.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 25.

The steamer Champion, laden with vegetables, fruits and other luxuries for the wounded soldiers, will leave for Vicksburgh to-morrow.

LATE FROM THE RED RIVER.

Gen. Banks' Headquarters at Alexandria—His Troops Marching on the River—Affairs in the Enemy—Temperance Remedy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Tuesday, May 12, 1863.

Gen. BANKS still holds his headquarters here; the troops moving toward the enemy up river, and affairs looking well. The people who have remained have subsided, perhaps, into quiet, and appear their surprise at the treatment they have received. We had been painted to them as an army of the most desperate and ferocious character, over accustomed to any country, and guilty of pillage, rape and destruction wherever their crested minds. Hundreds fled to the pine woods in dismay, and are still lurking there from fear of mutiny or outrage from our troops! They judged of us by the character of the fighting, drinking, gambling, thieving, desperate [illegible] Nay, so high was our army from home to Shreveport.

Guerillas have now the town on the north side of the Red River, watching our movements.

Army steamers come up the river unmolested.

Admiral Farragut has destroyed the works at Gordon's Landing, I hear.

The Monitors and heavy fleet are pounding away at Port Hudson.

Gen. GRANT is driving the rebel army before him beyond the Big Black. Affairs look encouraging.

Your transports with Hunter's troops are at New-Orleans. Other coming. The drama draws to the last act. May the curtain soon fall. DE SOTO.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25.

GEN. BUTLER.

It is rumored here that Gen. BUTLER will be assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, in place of Gen. BURNSIDE, who, it is understood, desires to be relieved. It is also stated that this Department will be so enlarged as to embrace all the States south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi; and that, in addition to his military duties, Gen. BUTLER will be charged with the enforcement of the Conscription act and the organization of the negro levies in the Northwest. A formidable influence, backed by three members of the Senate Military Committee, and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was brought to bear, a few days ago, on the President in favor of Gen. DUNCAN's appointment as Gen. CURTIS' successor in the Department of Missouri, but the application came too late. Gen. SHERMAN having already been assigned to that command. Gen. BURNSIDE has remained idle too long, and there is now a fixed determination on the part of his friends to have him forthwith placed in an active and important command.

THE RECORRED INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

The report that the rebels are preparing for another invasion of Kentucky in force, is not credited by the authorities here. The capture of Vicksburgh, and the retreat in consequence of the Mississippi, will so completely disarrange the rebel plans as to render such an attempt utterly impossible now, even if they had heretofore had it in contemplation. They will now find ample occupation for their troops further south than in Kentucky.

NEGRO TROOPS.

The Secretary of War, referring to the intention to enter more vigorously on the work of raising negro troops immediately on Adj.-Gen. THOMAS' return, said a few days ago, that within six months we would have 200,000 negro troops in the field.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Col. HOFFMAN, Commissary-General of Prisoners, has ordered all the rebel prisoners confined in the West to be sent immediately to City Point for exchange. Arrangements for the exchange of all our prisoners in the hands of the rebels are nearly completed. The number held by both parties is about equal.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Money has been forwarded to pay all our troops in the field save the armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee.

FUNDS FOR THE ARMY.

The Secretary of the Treasury signed warrants to-day, placing funds in the hands of paymasters for the pay of the entire army to the first of this month. No further payments will be made the army till July next.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided, in reference to leakage, that parties may be allowed for leakage of spirituous liquors, not exceeding five per cent., occurring during transit: First, when removed under bond for exportation; and secondly, when removed from one collection district to another, under permit. The amount of leakage is to be ascertained as follows: The quantity is to be ascertained by a United States Inspector before removal from the distillery, and again at the point of destination. The fact of the loss actually occurring by leakage must be established by affidavits or other sufficient evidence. The amount allowed for leakage shall not exceed one per centum for every two hundred miles of transit, and shall in no case exceed five per centum.

PROMOTION OF GEN. BIRNEY.

Brig.-Gen. D. B. BIRNEY, of Philadelphia, was to-day appointed Major-General, vice BANKS, killed at Chancellorsville. His commission dates from that day. He now commands KEARNEY's old division.

RETURN OF A CORRESPONDENT FROM VICKSBURGH.

Mr. CRAVEN, the New-York *World* correspondent captured at Vicksburgh and taken to Richmond, has been released, and arrived here. The rebels retain the Tribune correspondents. They state that the rebel force at Vicksburgh and neighboring points has never been over fifteen thousand.

PRICES IN DIXIE.

The Richmond Examiner of the 22d contains the price list of the Board of Commissioners appointed under the act of the rebel Congress to estimate the prices to be paid during the next two months for articles impressed into the use of the rebel army, among which are the following: Wheat, per bushel, $4.50; corn $4; oats $3; potatoes $3; salt $5; flour, per barrel, $22.50; bacon, salt pork, and lard, $1 per pound; wool $2; tallow candles $1; soap $1 cents, brown sugar $1; coffee $3; tea $10; leather $3, hay $30 per ton, pig iron $2 50; freight, per mile per bushel, grain 2 cents; two-horse team and driver, per day, $10; four-horse $15; six-horse $16; laborers, found, $2 per day, $40 per month, and one-half these rates if found by the army. It must be recollected that the rebels have to seize all stores now, and all individuals have to pay double and treble these rates. At set forth officers seizing all the people have, as it would cause starvation.

THE OFFICE OF PURVEYOR ABOLISHED.

A general order of Gen. HOOKER's abolishes the office of Purveyor, and gives the furnishing of the entire supplies for officers' messes to soldiers, who must find their own transportation.

REBEL REFUGEES.

Rebel refugees from Fredericksburgh state that they are now supplied with rations of fish caught from the Rappahannock, instead of meat.

GEN. WEBSTER.

Brig.-Gen. H. G. WEBSTER, late Commander of the Department of the Ohio, has assumed command of the Second division of the Ninth army corps.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25.

A CAPTURE.

The schooner Emily, supposed from her log-slate to be from New-York, captured by the Potomac flotilla above Urbana, on Friday, arrived here to-day. The officers and crew, on her character being discovered, set fire to the vessel and escaped. The flames were soon extinguished. She is supposed to be a regular blockade runner, and has a cargo worth $50,000.

NAVAL.

Acting Master EDWARD F. DUNNE has been promoted to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, and ordered to the command of the steamer *Aries*.

A PARDON.

The President to-day granted an unconditional pardon to W. HAYNES, who was convicted at the October term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, for aiding in destroying letters stolen from the mails.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

The fugitive slave Hair, whose case has excited much interest in this community, and about whose custody a conflict has existed between the civil and military authorities, was to-day enlisted in the army, thus escaping further pursuit by his owner.

AFFAIRS ABROAD.

There is reason to believe that the present condition of our affairs abroad is regarded as very satisfactory by the State Department.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

More Rebel Prisoners en Route to Richmond—Contrabands for Aquia Creek—Paroled Prisoners—A Rebel Battery on the York River, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday May 23.

The Baltimore boat to-day brought down 84 rebel prisoners, many of them wounded. They were transferred to the steamer *Crusader*, and conveyed to Fort Norfolk.

The United States revenue cutter *Hercules* arrived this morning.

The steamer *Rose* leaves this afternoon for Aquia Creek with a load of contrabands. They are to be employed in the different Government departments at that place.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, May 24.

The flag of truce steamers *Maple Leaf* and *John Rice* have arrived. The latter brought down 400 paroled prisoners. Dr. HAYS, Medical Director at Suffolk, the nurse of the Indianola and the reporter for the New-York *World* are among the number.

Col. LUDLOW, Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, returned this morning from City Point, in the steamer *G. W. Thomas*.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of May 21, has the following:

"Two Yankee officers who were captured near Jackson, Miss., while en route for Atlanta, Ga., succeeded in bribing two of the guard, and made their escape, their comrades leaving with them.

Capt. ANDERSON, of the Confederate army, has been condemned by Court-martial at Knoxville, and sentenced to be shot. He is a young man and a brave soldier. Much sympathy is felt for him, and the entire Congressional delegation from Tennessee have interested themselves to procure his pardon. There are three men in Columbia, S. C., under sentence of death for having in their possession counterfeit Confederate notes."

FORT MONROE, Sunday, May 24—9 P. M.

The steamer *Knox* was fired into yesterday afternoon by a rebel battery opposite the mouth of the Mattaponi River, three miles below West Point. Only one shot took effect. The gunboat *S. G. Morse* was sent up and drove the battery from its position.

GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

The Town of Richmond Captured and Plundered—Atrocious Murders.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 24.

A band of guerrillas captured the town of Richmond, Clay County, last Tuesday night, after a short fight, in which Capt. SAMUDIO and Lieut. SAUNE, of the Twenty-fifth Missouri regiment, were killed. The remainder of the Federal force were taken prisoners. Lieut. GRAVENHEIER was shot by the guerrillas after surrendering, and it is feared the other prisoners were also murdered. The town was robbed of everything that could be carried away.

The same band plundered the town of Plattsburgh, Clinton County, on Thursday night, and robbed the Court-house of $11,000 belonging to the State.

Peace Meeting at the Spingler House.

A meeting of delegates from different parts of the State of New-York was very privately held, last evening, at the Spingler House, on Union-square. The Press was not admitted, the door being very carefully guarded, and every precaution taken against the intrusion of outsiders.

However, enough transpired to inform us that the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, ELIJAH F. PURDY, ALI HAMS, et al *omne genus*, were the ruling spirits.

The German Democratic Club of this City, was largely represented, and some vehement declamation was made against the despotic designs of the Administration. Committee of Arrangement, Pleasant Hill Saloon, appointed; and under the action under the State Central Democratic Committee, preliminary measures were adopted for a grand mass meeting in Cooper Institute and the adjacent square, the same to come off on the 30 of June. On Tuesday next all the Committees, &c., will be publicly announced.

E. R. Perrine, Esq., of Wall-street, presided, and Mr. [illegible] was secretary.

All the delegates promised an immense element of the popular element, not only from the City, but from the surrounding country districts.

The meeting did not adjourn until a very late hour.

Return of the Thirty-second New-York Volunteers.

The following telegram was received last night:

Wm. Lambert, Jr., No. 62 Lexington-avenue:

We leave this evening. Will arrive about 8 o'clock in the morning.

FRANCIS E. PINTO, Colonel,
Thirty-second New-York Volunteers.

The Emancipation League of Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, May 25.

At a meeting of the Emancipation League in Tremont Temple this afternoon, a discussion took place between Senator WILSON and WENDELL PHILLIPS, on the action of the Senate and the Administration relative to officers who had manifested unfriendly feelings toward negro enlistments and the Emancipation policy. Mr. PHILLIPS charged that the Senate had never put its ban on any such officer. Mr. WILSON denied the assertion, and said it had often done so. Mr. PHILLIPS said if so the public had no knowledge of it, and therefore the act was of no public value. The only case coming to public knowledge was that of Gen. SEDGWICK, and he was promoted, instead of being rejected. Mr. WILSON said that Gen. SEDGWICK was confirmed on the express and urgent recommendation of Gen. HOOKER, in whom Anti-slavery men had great confidence. The discussion was quite lengthy and spirited, but conducted in a friendly spirit.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, arrived in this City yesterday afternoon, from Washington. He is stopping at the Astor House, in company with Senator J. R. Doolittle, Racine, Wis., and Governor Wood, Albany. R. V. Sumner, son of the late Gen. Sumner, U. S. Army; John Hancock, Dayton, Ohio, and Dr. W. O. Doane, Washington, are also at the Astor House.

Hons. Erastus Corning and Clark B. Cochrane, Albany; John H. Hickman, Penn., and A. S. Ollis, Washington; Judge N. Bawson, California; Mrs. Gov. Seymour, Albany; Mrs. Gov. Waller, California, and Thos. Nolan, Kentucky, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. A. M. Mayler, Penn.; J. S. Wooster and J. Ross Browne, California; Dr. J. J. White, New-Haven; J. N. Eton, Louisville, and J. Auff, Penn., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

John Rawlings, London; Sam. R. F. Jutsum, Wolverhampton, Eng.; Wm. S. Mann, Philadelphia, and R. F. Dalton, Colorado, are at the Lafarge House.

Mr. Brentnall and family, French Legation; Samuel Hammond, Boston, and John Forster, Philadelphia, are at the New-York Hotel.

Wm. Hopper, Philadelphia, and Mr. Ferre, Havana, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

GREAT MEN.—Rev. Dr. PARKER, it will be noticed by advertisement, lectures this evening in Clinton Hall—his subject, "Resuscitation of Eminent Men." The distinguished ability of the learned lecturer, his power to speak with knowledge of his subject, and his well-merited popularity, will doubtless secure him an audience, fit and full.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY: OR, YEAR BOOK OF FACTS IN SCIENCE AND ART FOR 1863, exhibiting the most important discoveries, novelties and improvements in Mechanics, Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Geography, Antiquities, &c., with Notes on the Progress of Science in 1862. Edited by DAVID A. WELLS, A. M., M. D. 1 Vol., 12mo. Boston, GOULD & LINCOLN.

Punctually as the year renews itself this, the last and best of the Annuals, appears to record in convenient and permanent shape the achievements in scientific and art that have illustrated the course of the previous twelve months. For fourteen years the editor, Mr. WELLS, has performed this invaluable service; and the entire better view confidence in greater quantity of sterling matter than any other set of books of equally modest and unassuming pretensions, in the world. There is no English publication that can for a moment stand in comparison with it, for foreign we believe the idea of the work was originally derived from the London *Year Book of Facts*, the sire that intelligence employed in the preparation of the "Annual," place it at once in a higher class than its predecessor ever aimed to reach. Though the past year has not been distinguished by any one or more discoveries or inventions of surpassing value, yet the active investigations now carrying on in every branch of science and art, offer in their results abundant matter for a record like the present, of great interest and importance. In the first section, "Mechanics and Useful Arts," is given the best summing up we have seen of the actual net gain to science from the English Great International Exhibition of 1862. It is prepared by the Editor from notes taken and material derived during a careful personal inspection and study. Every word of this will repay careful reading. In the same division, the article on "Progress of Improvement in War Implements and Constructions," entitles the whole subject of iron-clad ships, rifled cannon, and the other thousand destructive and defensive devices that have taxed the ingenuity of military engineers since LOUIS NAPOLEON and the events of the last two years gave an impetus to the study. In Natural Philosophy, light and heat are the properties of substances that afford the greatest novelties. The splendid discoveries of Prof. KIRCHOFF on the physical condition of the sun and the presence of terrestrial elements in the solar atmosphere are detailed, and his researches on the Solar Spectrum and the spectra of the chemical elements, by which they were arrived at, are fully described. The latest improvements in Photography, celestial and terrestrial, are satisfactorily elucidated, and a careful abstract is given of Prof. TYNDALL's conclusions, drawn from the remarkable facts recently developed tending to show the connection or possible identity of mechanical force and heat. In Chemical Science, "The manufacture of color products from coal-tar," the source of the much admired Magenta and Mauveine, and other brilliant hues, is, perhaps, the most interesting article. The editor describes a cylinder of native plate, shown by the inventor, Mr. PERKINS, at the Great Exhibition, so small as to be easily carried under one's arm, but which required for its production the tar derived from 2,000 tons of coal. Its value was $4,000, and its "tinctorial potentiality" equal to 100 miles of calico. In "Geology," the recent evidence for the antiquity of man, and in "Zoology," his place and distinct position in the animal kingdom claim most attention, while the discovery in the past year of four new planets (asteroids) and four comets, recorded under "Astronomy," shows that our observers of the heavens have been watchful at their posts. A scientific Bibliography and Obituary for 1862 completes a work which will seldom be consulted without profit and pleasure.

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA. Its Origin, and an Account of its Progress, down to the Death of Lord RAGLAN. By ALEXANDER WILLIAM KINGLAKE. Volume I, 12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Much was expected from the brilliant author of *Eothen*, when it was first announced, four or five years since, that a history of the Crimean War might be expected from his pen. The interval, though long, seems to have been devoted to a most faithful and conscientious study of the subject in all its bearings, and the result is a work, in some respects, unique in our literature. Seven years ago the entire papers of Lord RAGLAN, the English Commander-in-Chief, were intrusted to the author by his widow, and information of all kinds from every source—French, Russian, Turkish, &c., published and unpublished—has been freely proffered him, with a readiness that says much for the liberality of the present age. No book of the kind has ever attained so wide and rapid a popularity in England. Three editions have been sold of the portion now published, as fast as they could be manufactured, and the demand is still unsupplied. It may be surmised, from this fact, that Mr. KINGLAKE's version of events is one that finds favor with his countrymen, and falls in readily with their preconceived notions and prejudices. A more intensely national, or, indeed, it might be said, provincial book, never was written. Twenty years of London and club life have changed the cosmopolitan author of *Eothen*, who hit off the foibles of his travelling compatriots with so light and pleasant a touch, into a John Bull of the old traditional sort, who despises all foreigners, and especially hates a Frenchman. Mr. KINGLAKE is too skillful a lawyer to declare these sentiments formally, while stating his case, but it is impossible for him to conceal their existence. The book is, in fact, a labored apology for the military and administrative shortcomings of England in the Russian War, all referable to the French alliance, into which it was unwittingly entrapped by LOUIS NAPOLEON. Considered as a history, it has the fault of being constructed on a theory, which, though right or not, is still a theory, although facts are made to bend to it, as if it was the only truth. This may be stated briefly—that Russia, in looking to the spoils of the Turkish Empire, at a time when its dissolution seemed imminent from internal weakness, was only gratifying a natural ambition, sanctioned by traditional national policy, religious sympathies, and the personal character of the Emperor. That the fear of England was the chief cause for these designs being kept so long in abeyance, and it was only when the Peace party of Messrs. COBDEN and BRIGHT seemed so strongly in the ascendant as to remove all dread of warlike interference, that their execution was attempted. That, when convinced of its mistake, the Russian Government would have withdrawn from its offensive position; but, in the meantime, war was precipitated and rendered unavoidable by the action of LOUIS NAPOLEON, who, just triumphing over the ruins of the Republic, desired, for his own selfish purposes, a war which, by its consequent alliance with England, should assure his reception into the family of European sovereigns, and possibly, by the dazzle of military glory, divert attention from the questionable antecedents of his position. The foundations of the work are laid deeply in general views of the political system of Europe, the dispute respecting the holy places, and the policy and attitude of the different States on the Eastern question. In this relation, an account of the French "*coup d'état*" of December, 1852, is introduced, more graphic and minute than any yet extant in English. These matters, with the struggles and intrigues of diplomacy, in which the author is thoroughly at home, occupy half the present installment of the work—the narrative of the actual invasion of the Crimea stopping at the end of the battle of the Alma, fought a few days after the landing of the Allied armies. It is impossible to deny the fascination of the book, which is destined to be widely read, or to estimate rightly its true position, while under the author's spell. In great charm seems to arise from his intense enthusiasm, his wide range of information, and the perfect familiarity implied in the narration with the great actors in the scene—their persons, characters, motives, sayings, doings, and even their private thoughts. How much of this is fallacious, and founded on mere gossip or the merest conscripting reports, critics are now discussing. But whether true or not, the effect is equal to an ordinary reader. The art of a practiced writer is everywhere visible; but the style bears no traces of his earlier manner. Instead of the sharp, quick and incisive touches of Eothen, we find a labored and diffusive rhetoric employed, where the points aimed at are made by reiterated strokes, painfully elaborated to produce the desired effect. The chapter on the *coup d'état* illustrates all the literary virtues and vices of the author. As a picture, it is perfect, yet a more subtle narrative never was written. The secret springs are pointed out on the stage of the actors, (whose names are not repeated in history, until in youthful imitation of CAESAR's commentaries and every rhetorical trick is employed to make the reader forget the deliberate contrivers of a popular massacre on the Boulevards; and yet the writer's own conclusions are totally opposite, and he is forced to admit that it was the result of a brief and maddening "anxiety of the raging sort," which seized the troops and rendered them independent of all control.

As an ordinary history, the work is deficient in moral reflection. The reader finds the French and English armies in the East, but how they got there, or of what interests their movements were composed, will be looked for in vain. Russian we have historical dissertations on the influence of the Tsars, and what the Czar Nicholas never said, it matters not, ever found him. As a work of art, perhaps there never was a greater mistake than the selection of the Battle of the Alma. The events of these "three sunny hours of the 20th of September," are actually spread over two hundred pages, and the master feels the contrast of the steady light every page that their interruption by dress and characters of its actors employed, with carefully a sketch of their past services and career. The rabid Anglicanism of the writer is conspicuous in the treatment of the French policy of the battle, and has already exposed him to much damaging critical comment. The volume is got up in superior style, and illustrated with fourteen very useful maps and plans.

MYSTERIES OF LIFE, DEATH AND FUTURITY. Illustrated from the last Lectures delivered. By HORACE WELBY. 12mo. New-York: JAMES GORDON.

This is a better book than might perhaps be expected from the title, which partakes somewhat of the "clap-trap" order. The mysteries it refers to, however, are really such, and so must always remain in our limited conditions. This fact, instead of checking speculation, gives the widest range to it, and mankind will never cease theorizing on these subjects till the great secret is discovered to each one at his appointed time. The book is arranged and selected with judgment and in a conciliatory, reverential spirit, from the works of eminent philosophers and theologians, whose names are generally given, and also drawn illustrations from a great variety of fugitive sources. Among the subjects treated of are—"Life and Time," "Nature of the Soul," "Phenomena of Death," "The Intermediate State," "The Resurrection," &c. Omens, apparitions, second sight and other popular superstitions are discussed incidentally, with much curious matter. There is nothing in the book to offend the piety of the most scrupulous in relation to the grave subject matter; but, on the contrary, much that, in the words of the editor, "may impress on the reader the transitory nature of human life and lead him to thoughts of the great mystery of godliness; and so make him both the better and happier man." The topics can never lose their attraction, and any attempt to bring them, and the momentous interests they involve, home individually to the consciousness of each of us, deserves praise.

LEAVES FROM THE DIARY OF AN ARMY SURGEON: Or, Incidents of Camp, Camp and Hospital Life. By THOMAS T. ELLIS, M. D., late Post Surgeon at New-York, and Acting Medical Director at Whitehouse, Va. 12mo. New-York: JOHN BRADBURN.

The writer, Dr. ELLIS, is an English Medical officer, who was selected for his responsible appointment on account of experience gained in African service during the Kaffir War, &c., when he was Staff Surgeon at the Cape of Good Hope. The duties of Post Surgeon include the organization of the medical staff of each regiment, inspection of recruits, the instruction of regimental and assistant surgeons, and other duties equally laborious, which bring that officer in direct contact with every varying phase of the war. Some of the most remarkable experiences gained in this career it is Dr. ELLIS' object to describe in the present volume. His connection with the army commenced with the charge of the military stations on Staten Island, in 1861. He was ordered to the seat of war in May, 1862, and reached the Peninsula on the evening of the first day's battle of Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks, "where three hundred wounded lay spread over the railway track, on the wet and muddy ground." The narration of the campaign is continued from there to the battle of Antietam, and the removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN, of whom Dr. ELLIS is a decided admirer. Incidents arising out of his professional duties give special character to the military descriptions, often leading to scenes of great pathos and occasional flashes of the wild humor that lights up the battle-field. Dr. ELLIS' opinion of the army is, "that its material, both physically and in intelligence, has never been excelled, if it has been equaled, by any nation in the world," and that under a proper guidance it must be irresistible.

TRIUMPHS OF THE BIBLE, and the Testimony of Science to its Truth. By Rev. HENRY TULLIPET, A. M. 12mo. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

Mr. TULLIPET's work promises to be extensively useful. It is a wide survey of the grounds and foundations of the Christian faith, viewed with special reference to the objections brought against the Bible and revealed religion in the present day. As the author well observes, there is a fashion in infidelity as well as in other things, and the assaults now made against religion rest on very different grounds to those so conclusively answered in former times by BUTLER, PALEY and PAIRY. Unbelief is quick at devising plausible disguises, and means of defence equally novel and versatile must be employed against it. Mr. TULLIPET first surveys the special claims and character of the Bible, and the internal evidence of a Divine origin which appears in its pages. He then passes in review the physical sciences—astronomy, geology, ethology, &c., and shows how the latest discoveries in each all tend to harmony with the Divine record. An examination of historical and chronological studies exhibits the same results, skill conducted by the author from the most authentic sources. Persons unable to consult numerous and expensive works should obtain the present volume. It is the production of a vigorous writer and a competent scholar, who is always truly valiant for the faith which he esteems it a duty as well as a privilege to defend.

MY SOUTHERN FRIENDS. By EDMUND KIRKE, author of "Among the Pines." 12mo. New-York: Carleton.

The same familiarity with the habits, manners and modes of thinking and expression of the South which gained so wide a popularity for *Among the Pines*, will be found conspicuous in the author's new book. It appreciates them to the ordinary character of a novel, and we will probably continued fully as numerous a circle of readers. There is indeed enough in the book for half a dozen stories; and, though the characters have a general family likeness to the types we have all been rendered familiar with by Mrs. Stowe and her followers, yet they are evidently drawn direct from nature. The object of the book is to show the blighting effect, even on the highest natures, of the system of promiscuous concubinage between the master and the slave, too commonly growing out of the mutual relation in which they are involved. Mr. KIRKE is responsible at home with negro dialect, and shows that it is capable of being used with true pathos. He wisely abstains from much comment on the scenes he presents, but confines himself to a vigorous and plain-spoken narrative, leaving the reader to deduce his own conclusions from the facts.

A DARK NIGHT'S WORK. By Mrs. GASKELL, author of "Mary Barton," &c. New-York: HARPER & BROS.

Mrs. GASKELL's powers as a novelist develop with every new book that she writes. In simplicity of plot and structure, *A Dark Night's Work* forms a remarkable contrast to *Sylvia's Lovers*, her other recent book. It has all the severity of purpose of an ancient Greek tragedy, and portrays a weak, vain nature barrier hesitation, and the effect of a chance participation in the guilty secret on his family. Her strikes space gives strength that mitigates of the treatment, and there are few modern stories that will leave a more vivid impression on the mind of the reader. It is not to be mentioned that the general effect is sombre, and few would, on its perusal, suspect the authoress to be mistress of the quiet and genial humor displayed in "*Cranford*," and other of her lighter sketches. In an artistic point of view, the work gains by her self-command—the sense of an overhanging

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A Ship Canal Around Niagara Falls.

AN ADDRESS BY HON. DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN ON BEHALF OF THE OSWEGO BOARD OF TRADE.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday to listen to a delegation from the Board of Trade of Oswego on the subject of "A Ship Canal around Niagara Falls." The meeting was addressed, on behalf of that body, by Hon. DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN, who commenced by remarking that he would proceed in a conversational way to give his views in relation to the subject before them. A Convention had been called by members of the last Congress—over 100 in number—to meet at Chicago to take into consideration the expediency of enlarging the facilities of transportation between the West and the East. In 1858 a survey was made with a view to connecting the Lakes with the Hudson River by a ship canal around Niagara Falls. Some three or four plans were submitted, and a large expense was incurred in making surveys. The subject had lain dormant for some time, not because it lacked merit, but in consequence of some few local prejudices. We had now arrived at a point when we must have more avenues of transit from the great producing West to the Atlantic. The enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canal was a foregone conclusion, and that, he was now wedded to its utmost capacity, New-York City, its seaboard trade with the West, it was now laboring in the means of communication between the two points. While we were projecting avenues we had a powerful rival at the North: The Canadian Government, week during her own upon the Western trade. The trade of Montreal had been rapidly increasing for the past five years. Mr. LITTLEJOHN then produced a map, by means of which he traced out the various canals connecting the lakes, and stated that by the present route the West was five hundred miles nearer Montreal than it was to New-York. The strong argument in favor of constructing a ship canal was, a commercial one. The vessels that now ply on the canals in use are confined to a tonnage of 400. By constructing the contemplated canal, ships of 1,000 or 1,500 tonnage would be enabled to load their cargoes on Lake Ontario. The distance from Oswego to Troy would be 172 miles by canal. The construction of a canal around the Falls would enable a ship of 1,000 tons burden to bring her cargo within 12 miles of Albany. Who had not this canal been built before? Because necessity had not demanded it. The time had come for action. The projected improvements from Canada and the larger trade demand that the great State of New-York should examine this whole question most carefully. We represented the interest of the Metropolis of this continent. We had moved on with rapid strides, and the time was not far distant when we would dispute commercial supremacy with London. It was not the interest of New-York to take hold of the project in prominent and to open up an avenue for her own use, now and forever. It was true the enlargement of the Oswego and Erie Canals had done much good, but we must have a way to get our vessels into Lake Ontario in contemplation event of a war with England, would improvise our large canal-boats into gunboats, and also have an avenue for [illegible] military necessity, it was evident that the ship canal should be constructed. It was the intention of the delegation to present the whole subject to the Chicago Convention. It was the true interest of the great commercial emporium of this nation to close up an avenue so that the commerce of the West might be brought to the nearest point of tide-water, wherever that might be.

Mr. BIGELOW made a few remarks in which he fully sustained the views of Mr. LITTLEJOHN.

Mr. BOSWORTH briefly addressed the meeting, and advocated that the giant West could not be obstructed in her commercial interests by local prejudices or petty sectional jealousies. The West would look to the Atlantic, and if she could not reach it through this State, she would look to Canada. It was of great importance, then, that the projected ship canal should be constructed.

In reply to a question whether the work should be a National or a State work, Mr. LITTLEJOHN said that it should be a national work, because no single State were interested, but as far as the enlargement of locks was concerned he had no apprehension that those who proposed to call upon the General Government would carry out the enterprise. He desired to be understood and misunderstood in giving his opinion on that when those questions came before him in an official way, he would [illegible] to them.

Mr. BIGELOW suggested that if Congress should refuse to take up the project as a national work, then it belonged to the State of New-York to push it forward.

After a few further remarks by Mr. BIGELOW and Prof. COOKE, the former gentleman moved that a vote of thanks be intended to Mr. LITTLEJOHN for his able and instructive address. The motion was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

THE DRAFT.

The Enrollment in this City—The Work Commenced.

The enrollment of citizens under the Conscription law commenced in this City yesterday. The forms prepared last week by Judge-Advocate ANSWER will be used as a guide in the present enrollment.

[illegible] Congressional Districts under the jurisdiction of Provost-Marshal General NUGENT. All aliens will be enrolled, and the question of citizenship will be decided by a Board of Examiners, which will act for that purpose, and which will also decide all questions regarding the age of parties claiming exemption on that score. A large number of men have been employed by the Provost-Marshal to make the enrollment, and the work was commenced yesterday in the First Ward. Negroes as well as white persons are to be enrolled, from which it appears that they will also be subject to the draft.

THE TURF.

Running Horse and Trotting Match.

The Paterson Horse commences to-day, and will be continued tomorrow and Thursday. They are conducted under the auspices of the Passaic County Agricultural Association, and the prizes will be run for (competitors of the weather) by the best trotting and running horses from the South, Southwest and North that have distanced their speed on the turf for the last few seasons. The Erie Railroad takes passengers down to the Course.

FASHION COURSE—GOVERNOR M. FLAMMER AND GENERAL BURNS.—These celebrated fast trotters are matched to trot to-morrow for $5,000, mile heats, best three in five, being the first of a series of contests for an aggregate amount of $20,000. Of course there will be a large attendance of visitors at the Course, and extra trains will run on the Flushing Railroad for their accommodation.

Celebration of Queen Victoria's Birthday in New-York.

DINNER AT THE BRITISH CONSULATE.

The birthday of Her Britannic Majesty, Queen VICTORIA, occurring on Sunday, no notice was taken of the event by English residents or English officials in this City, deeming it better to defer it until yesterday. At an early hour in the morning the display of bunting from the Cunard Royal mail steamer *China*, being at present in port, told that something stirring connected with England was on the tapis, and at once it was ascertained that it was to celebrate the birthday (or one of the jolly tars expressed himself) of their beloved and happy Queen in England.

From the forecastle of the Staff the Stripes waved proudly to the breeze, and the energy of the American nation was well relieved from the monotony the display of the standard flags of England, France, Holland, Sardinia, the French Empire and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

All the English and Danish ships in port were well attired in bunting, and to the officers and crews it was a regular gala day. A most attractive feature next to the splendid display which the *China* exhibited, was the Cunard dock, which was tastefully dressed for the occasion. These arrangements, so far as the dock is concerned, were under the supervision of Mr. THOMAS GREEN.

At 12 o'clock precisely, the crew of the *China*, under the direction of their Chief Officer, Mr. ANDERSON, proceeded with two guns from the ship to the end of the dock, and, [illegible] a royal salute of 21 guns was discharged. Chief Officer ANDERSON then dressed Mr. SOMES, Chief Steward of the *China*, to supply the jolly crew with the necessary material for treating their Queen's health. This was warmly and heartily responded to.

It would appear also that the officers of the *China* were not unmindful of the auspicious event, as at the dinner-table, the health of the Queen and other loyal toasts were warmly and enthusiastically drunk. The whole proceedings among the English residents or officials appear to have passed very pleasantly, and, in many dining-rooms and saloons, carried on in the European style, toasts were given and speeches made highly complimentary of their sovereign.

DINNER AT THE BRITISH CONSULE'S.

E. M. ARCHIBALD, Esq., the British Consul at this port, observed the occasion with becoming respect to the British Sovereign. A select party of the principal British residents in New-York was invited to partake of a sumptuous entertainment at his private residence, the dining-room being well decorated for the occasion. The party sat down at 7 o'clock, and after doing ample justice to the good things prepared, Mr. ARCHIBALD proposed, in appropriate terms, in succession, "The health of Queen VICTORIA," "The Prince and Princess of Wales," "The President of the United States," "The Army and Navy of England." These were drunk with much applause and enthusiasm.

Other toasts, principally of a local character, followed, and were responded to. The toast of "Our Worthy Host, Mr. ARCHIBALD," was received with that warmth and respect to which it was justly entitled.

After spending a very convivial and pleasant evening, the distinguished party left at an early hour.

The Fire in the Jersey City Ship-yard, Lumber-yard and Mouliner Works.

SUFFERING PARTICULARS—LOSSES AND INSURANCE—OFFICIAL INSPECTION OF THE BATTERIES.

The extensive fire in the ship, lumber and Monitor yards in Jersey City (reported in Sunday's Times) was not extinguished until 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. The ship-yard of Mr. ALLIBONE was wholly destroyed, but the dry-dock was saved; it received no serious injury. Mr. ALLIBONE estimates his loss at $10,000. Insured, on the ship-yard and dry-dock, for $15,000, as follows: State Insurance Company, (Jersey City,) $3,750; Jersey City Insurance Company, $3,750; and in four New-York Companies—the St. Nicholas, $3,750; the Hanover, $3,750; the Metropolitan, $3,000; and the Globe, $3,000.

The loss in McGRAYY's lumber-yard is about $8,000. Insured follows: In New-York Companies—Knickerbocker, $2,000; Manhattan, $2,000; Exchange, $2,500; Central Park, $2,500; Relief, $2,000; Mechanics' & Traders', $2,000; Brooklyn Insurance, $2,000.

The losses of Mr. SACOS, the owner of the Monitor yard, in the destruction of an engine, with two boilers, a rolling mill and other machinery, and damage to the buildings, are estimated at $7,000, and cannot exceed $4,000. Ten days or two weeks' time will be required to repair damages, when the work on the three turrets which were undergoing repairs, if not destroyed, will be completed, with the entire force now actively employed. The fire touched one of the iron plates, but did it no important damage.

The insurance on the Monitor yard, including that on the batteries and on the iron works, is nearly $50,000.

Yesterday Mr. SACOS, the builder of the batteries, and Mr. GEO. BEARDS, the Superintendent of the work, received at the yard the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Mr. LENTHALL, under whose directions the three Monitors are completing. He was accompanied by Mr. JAMESWOOD, Chief of Engineers, and Mr. BARNES, Engineer in the Bureau of Yards and Docks. These gentlemen, in modest the batteries. Other officials were expected, but were not present. The object of the visit was to gain information of the progress of the work, and it is understood the result was entirely satisfactory. Nearly all the workmen recommenced operations on Monday morning, and the damage by the fire will not interfere with their early completion.

Naval.

VESSELS ORDERED TO SEA.

The following vessels have been ordered to prepare for sea at once:

Name.	Class.	Where.
Shenandoah	Steam sloop	Philadelphia.
Princess Royal	Prize schooner	Philadelphia.
Niagara	Steam frigate	New-York.
Dumbarton	Steam gunboat	New-York.
Granite City	Steam gunboat	New-York.
Dai-Ching	Steam gunboat	New-York.
Metlakahtla	Double bower	New-York.
Ino	Ship	New-York.

WAITING FOR THE BLOCKADE SQUADRON.

Letters, papers and parcels, properly directed and left at the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, will be forwarded by the [illegible] transport steamships on the 4th of June. She will touch at Port Royal and further South.

The United States steam sloop Kearsarge put into Philadelphia yesterday, after a most successful trial trip, to report progress to the Navy Department.

An Interesting Baptisme.

On Thursday of last week a ceremony took place at the First Presbyterian Church on Fifth-avenue, interesting to the public from its association with a name universally known, and honored in America. This was the marriage of Miss GERMAIN MARCHANT, niece of Gov. LOUIS KOSSUTH, to Mr. ANDREAS ANTAGOWITZ, a Hungarian gentleman of high position, who visited America for the purpose of taking the lady home as his bride.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. HENRY M. SCOTT. The bride was given away by her guardian, Mr. WILLIAMS, of the Metropolitan Bank. The occasion was graced by the presence of many fair representatives of the "Bohemian circles" of the City, where it had excited much kindly interest, so large an account of the lovely and estimable character of the persons principally concerned, and from romantic incidents connected with their betrothal and marriage. There were like present Mr. [illegible] and Brig.-Gen. KOSSUTH ANTAGOWITZ, as well as Col. ELSNITZ, Lieut.-Col. PILLISH, and several distinguished Hungarian officers and others.

After the ceremony and general congratulations at the church, the more immediate friends of the bride met at the house of Mr. [illegible] where the bridal party stayed for a short time before setting out for their home.

Annual Festival of the New-York Turnverein.

The annual festival and [illegible] of the New-York Turnverein took place yesterday, at Jones' Wood. The various Turner societies, to the number of about 1,200, assembled at 9 o'clock in the morning at Turn Halle, in Orchard-street, and at 9½ o'clock the procession moved, via Canal-street, Bowery, Second-avenue, Fifty-second-street, and Third-avenue, where they embarked for Jones' Wood in the steamboat Hermann and park Marmelle. Accompanying the Turners were the different societies of the New-York Sanger Bund, and several independent singing societies, also the Twenty-fifth regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. VON VEGESACK, comprising 800 men, and Gessner's Fourth artillery, N. Y. S. M., Lieut. HOFFMAN. The sensations at Jones' Wood were similar to those of former years, and the varied enjoyments of this year's festival will compare favorably with any heretofore given, since the great of novelty upon our citizens precludes the possibility of an extended notice, such as we were wont to give in less warlike times.

The great German anniversary of Pfingst-Montag was also celebrated, in one way or another, by most of our Teutonic population, and men, women and children, with happy hearts of greatness, could be seen wending their way to the suburbs upon almost all the avenues of communication leading to the country.

The children of the Erste Deutsche Schule, numbering 600, had their pic-nic at Bellevue Garden, in Elizabeth-street.

The Williamsburgh Turnverein celebrated the festival at HERPP's Hyde-avenue Park, where they were joined by a company of the Twenty-ninth regiment, N. Y. S. M., and several glee clubs.

Tammany Society.

At a special meeting of the Board of Sachems and the Council of the above Society, held at the Wigwam on Monday, the 25th inst., DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Sachem, presiding,

Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY was unanimously elected Grand Sachem for the ensuing year. Amid great applause he accepted the honor conferred on him, not for the fourth time. He feelingly and gratefully acknowledged the compliment tendered by his election. The meeting then proceeded to elect a Father of the Council, and Hon. JAMES E. HOWLAND was unanimously elected to that office. Amongst the distinguished citizens present were Hon. Wm. M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny, Comptroller Mathew T. Brennan, Henry C. Vanderwater, Richard B. Connolly, and others well known in the Councils of the Wigwam.

Mr. VANDERWATER, on retiring from his position as Father of the Council, which he had held with so much credit to himself and the Order, was highly complimented by the Chairman and other speakers. As usual, the springs of the Wigwam were once more flowed freely, and "[illegible] Indian War Talk, the Sachems and Council passed a happy day, and entertained with cheers for the old and faithful Grand Sachem and the Father of the Council.

The Capture of the Steamer Eugenie.

The prize steamer *Eugenie*, of Nassau, from Havana, arrived at Pensacola on the 5th inst., having been captured off Mobile. She is valued, with her cargo, at $40,000. When the chief engineer found she was taken, he commenced cutting the feed-pipes and destroying all the machinery in his power, when an [illegible] and when ordered to stop, told the officer to go to—. It was quick work to stop him, by knocking him on the head, after the revolver had been snapped twice at him. He had four feet of water in his hold, and there was a heavy sea on at one time; yet, by great exertions, she was brought into port.

Valuable Sale of Real Estate.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 189 Liberty-street, at 12 o'clock, a large sale of 126 lots, 1 gore, on First-avenue, Avenue A, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, by order of Wm. E. Dodge, Executor of Anson G. Phelps, Sr.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL RESULT OF A SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Coroner WILDEY was yesterday notified to hold an inquest at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of JOHN BASS, a butcher, who died from the effects of a pistol-shot wound received on the 20th of April last, at the Islands of SEBASTIAN BRANNA. At the time of the occurrence it was believed that BASS could not live many hours; the Coroner was, therefore, sent for to hold an ante-mortem examination. The victim, however, survived until yesterday afternoon. DELANE was arrested at the time, and has since been in prison awaiting the result. The quarrel took place in Laurens-street, and grew out of a dispute relative to the payment of some drinks. An inquest upon the body will be held to-day.

A HAUL OF CHINESE GAMBLERS.—Officer DOWNING, of the Lower Police Court, made the arrest on Saturday night of a number of Chinamen, whom he found gambling at No. 25 Cherry-street. ARZEE, also a Chinaman, made complaint to Justice DOWLING on Saturday that OHEE SIN, a brother Chinaman, had gambled him out of $50 in gold the night before at the game of "pecan," and that on other occasions he had taken money from him in a similar manner, amounting in all to $600, and by the same game, "pecan," which is played with dominoes and dice. OHEE SIN, JOHN ARZEE, JOHN IRONS and FRANCIS TAMPSON (all Chinamen), together with their wives, (all Irish women), were in Court, but none were held but OHEE SIN, who was committed for trial by Justice DOWLING.

A MAN BURGLARIOUSLY SHOT IN THE FOURTH WARD.—About 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, Wm. HARRISON, Michael CARROLL and AARON F. YOUNGS became involved in a quarrel in South-street, near Roosevelt. During the affray CARROLL drew a revolver and shot Youngs in the leg, the ball passing entirely through it, inflicting a serious wound. The injured man was taken to the New-York Hospital. HARRISON and CARROLL were arrested and committed to await the result.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Wednesday, June 3.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 1142, added to calendar of Monday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 135, 139, 140, 144, 245, 245, 246, 247, 216.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1000, 401, 1119, 2368, 1021, 1040, 1137, 2480, 2471, 2473, 2477, 2479, 2482, 2485, 2487. *Part II.*—Nos. 1400, 1840, 2000, 222, 2002, 524, 2246, 2262, 1260, 2264, 1038, 1924, 695, 654, 1836, 1726.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

Relative to the Place Where Legal Sales Must Take Place.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

A controversy of some interest is being waged relative to the place where sales made pursuant to judgments and decrees, is now to be held. By the Revised Statutes, all sales of this kind in this City are directed to be had at the Merchants' Exchange.

After the sale of the old Exchange in Wall-street, the Government, Mr. Adee, the agent for the property appropriated, the basement of Trinity Building for the purpose, which he called the "Merchants' Exchange for the interim." On the 1st of May Mr. Adee, it seems, took another place in Liberty-st., for that purpose, and applied for an order from the Court directing all sales to be held at the latter place. A counter petition, however, was filed by Mr. Bowler, the lessee of Trinity Building, who claims that, as the rooms are now established in his premises, there is no reason why its locality should be changed.

The Court referred the matter to Messrs. Roe, Murray and Watmore to take evidence of all the circumstances.

Action for Assault and Battery and Slander—Verdict for the Defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Lester Kaufman vs. *Charles L. Eicher.*—This was an action for assault and battery and slander. The plaintiff, a merchant, formerly doing business at No. 14 Dey-st., complains that in November, 1861, at the store of Horth & Rich, No. 34 Murray-street, he said to the defendant, and asked him to say after a short interval, "Do do the [illegible] cheat of some goods;" that the defendant then upon, without provocation, called plaintiff a "thief, robber, villain and scoundrel," and at the same time violently laid hold of the plaintiff and struck him several blows in and about various parts of his body; and the defendant taking at the same time from his pocket a knife, was about inflicting upon the plaintiff a severe injury, but was prevented by the [illegible] Messrs. Horth & Rich, proprietors of the store, [illegible] that no such language was used, and that the defendant did not assault the plaintiff, but being at any rate during the difficulty which occurred that of the defendant happened to have a penknife in his hand, spinning or cutting a chair, when the plaintiff came in, but made no demonstration with it against the plaintiff, to the [illegible] damages.

The jury, under the charge of the Court, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict for the defendant.

F. J. Iselin appeared for the plaintiff; Henry L. Clinton and Royal B. Crane appeared for the defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Lowrey.

Cutler et al. vs. *Ireland.*—Injunction dissolved, with $10 costs to defendant to await the event.

Before Justice Barnard.

Middlebrook vs. *Bond, &c.*—Case settled, Nos. 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, allowed, the rest disallowed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Keenie vs. *Perrine.*—Motion for reference denied; $7 costs, to abide the event.

Lent et ale. vs. *Bowman. Impleaded.*—Motion partly granted, on terms, and $10 costs. Order to be settled.

Robert et al. vs. *Reuter et al.*—Motion to vacate attachment denied, with $7 costs.

Phillips & al. vs. *Fairlee.*—Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer, defendant to have leave to amend on usual terms.

Webb vs. *Park Fire Insurance Company.*—Judgment for plaintiff for loss on stock. Costs to neither party. Decision to be opened.

Birdsall, Jr., et al. vs. *Russell.*—Case settled.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Plunket vs. *Dudley.*—Complaint dismissed.

Moffat vs. *Foote; Gould* vs. *Gould; Kelly* vs. *Sipes.*—Cases settled.

Long Island Railroad Company vs. *Foster.*—Motion for new trial denied.

The Grocers' Bank vs. *Northrup.*—Papers with Clerk at Chambers.

Before Judge Brady.

Mooney vs. *Ward.*—Motion denied, without costs, and the defendant permitted to amend his execution.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MAY 25, 1863.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	100	Erie R. Pref.	[illegible]
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000 U. S. 6s, '78, Coup.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000 U. S. 1s, '74, Reg.	97⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000 U. S. 1-3-10 Ds.	[illegible]	100 Hudson R. R.	154
Mutual Int. Cert.	107	250 do	154¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
1,000 U. S. 1s, 1867, C.	102	100 do	154⅞
1,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	64¼	100 Harlem R.	130
[illegible]	[illegible]	200 do	130¼
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	72½	100 do	130½
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 do	113¾
2,000 do	74¼	1,000 Reading R.	113
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 do	113¼
2,000 Cal. State 7s	[illegible]	200 do	113½
2,000 Hud. River 1st m.	117	50 do	113¾
1,000 Hud. R. R. '97	120	200 do	113⅞
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R.	120	500 M. St. & N. L. R.	[illegible]
2,000 Leh. Nav. 1st m.	97	100 do	[illegible]
10 Hud. R. R.	78	100 do	55
1,000 D. L. & W. M. B.	115	100 do	55¼

the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement of this time last season:

	May 18, 1863.	May 11, 1863.	May 19, 1862.	May 20, 1861.
Coined	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Legal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchanges	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Undrawn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Line Discounts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Bank return, this afternoon, shows a pretty steady movement in all its departments. The market for Money came into week with a good demand from the Stock Exchange Brokers, at 6@7 ⅌ cent. There is not much doing in Merchant paper, owing to the moderate offering of prime names, which go at 5@6 ⅌ cent. The Treasury received, to-day, $900,000 on account of the New Loan. The receipts from this and other sources keep the balance at New-York unusually high, although the daily disbursements are large. The balance this afternoon is $34,232,055.

The price of Gold Coin fell 6 ⅌ cent. to-day on the news of the success of our arms near Vicksburgh. The course of Exchange was downward in the same proportion. Some sales on London of first-class Bankers were made early in the day at 160 ⅌ cent., on the basis of 146 for Gold, but later in the day, when Gold fell to 142½@144, the quotation on London was nominally 157@159 ⅌ cent.; the market, of course, very much unsettled.

The effect of the news on the Stock Exchange was felt early in the day to the extent of 2@3 ⅌ cent. decline on the speculative Railways, with an advance of 1@1½ ⅌ cent. on Government Stocks and some of the Treasury Bonds. The tempest of speculation was further weakened at the Second Board, and there was marked pressure to sell, and after the Board both the New-York and Western Roads, at a decline from Saturday night's quotations of 5 to 8 ⅌ cent., the heaviest fall being on Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 8 ⅌ cent., and on Erie, 6½@6¾ ⅌ cent. A considerable short interest is being made, on the theory that, as Gold falls on the success of the National arms, Money will be diverted to the United States Loan, to the prejudice of the speculative Railways. This feeling has to-day apparently evidenced the difference of views and increased the competition between the *Bull* and *Bear* accounts of the Street. The State 6 ⅌ cents. of Missouri and Tennessee were 1½@2 ⅌ cent. higher at the First Board, but sympathized with the Railway depression in the afternoon. The City Banks and the Railway Mortgages show no decided changes from Saturday's market:

At 4 o'clock there was a further decline of 1 ⅌ cent. on Gold, with sales at 142½@¾ ⅌ cent. The Railway Stocks continued feverish, most descriptions selling below the Second Board prices—Illinois Central being an exception; Government Stocks of 1881 firm, at 108@108½ ⅌ cent. The following prices were finally made, in comparison with the figures of Saturday night:

	Sat. Noon.			Sat. Noon.	
Gold Coin	143¾	142¾	Harlem Pref.	121½	121
U. S. 6s, 1881	107¾	108¼	Mich. Central	118¾	114¼
N. Y. Central	128¾	128	Mich. Southern	80¾	78¾
Erie	69¾	63	Mich. Guaranteed	137½	133
Erie Preferred	107¾	104¾	Illinois Central	114¾	114¾
Hudson	124¾	124½	Pittsburgh	97¾	90
Toledo	115	112½	Fort Wayne	[illegible]	78¾
Pacific Mail	127	125	Rock Island	126½	125
Quicksilver Co.	52½	49	Northwest	35¾	33
Harlem	114¾	109¾	Galena	107¾	104¾
Canton	56	55	Mich. & Missouri	31	28

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Manhattan	140	Hanover	[illegible]
Merchants'	[illegible]	Shoe & Leather	[illegible]
Seventh Ward	[illegible]	St. Nicholas	[illegible]
State of New-York	[illegible]	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Commerce	105¾	Atlantic	[illegible]
Mechanics' B. Associa'n	65	N. Y. County	[illegible]
Broadway	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]
Bank of N. America	167	New-York Ex.	[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	[illegible]	Al. & T. H. Brds.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen 7s, '64	[illegible]	Al. & T. H. Ext.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	[illegible]	L. C. & M. S. I. B. Bs.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '83	[illegible]	Chi. & M. L. 1 d.	[illegible]
Erie 6s, convert. '75	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. Sd m.	[illegible]
Erie 6s, third, '77	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	[illegible]
Erie 6s, fifths, '78	[illegible]	Han. & St. Jo. Stks.	[illegible]
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. Brds.	[illegible]
Hud. R. Seds, '60	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. Stks.	[illegible]
Hud. R. seconds, 1st	[illegible]	M. & P. du C. Brds.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7 thirds	[illegible]	Chi. & Chic. ext.	[illegible]
Harlem first, '99, '73	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. Int.	[illegible]
Har. seconds, '84	[illegible]	Chic. & Tol. S. F.	[illegible]
Har. thirds, '63	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. Brds.	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. R. '63, '68	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. consols.	[illegible]
M. C. New Seds, '89	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	[illegible]
Chi. R. Q. 1st, '82	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	[illegible]
Mich. S. second	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. Sdks.	[illegible]
Pac. R. S. guar.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. Stks.	[illegible]
Illinois Central, '76	[illegible]	Mis. & No. La. G. B.	[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, May 25, 1863—5 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last number have been 85 bbls. Ashes; 26,720 bbls. Flour, 425 bbls. and 404 bbs. Corn Meal; 105,171 bushels Wheat, 100,102 bushels Corn; 65,[illegible] bushels Oats, 16,349 pkgs. Provisions, and 633 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls. Pots at 6[illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls are scarce and inactive, at $9 25 per 200 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been mainly for lots wanted by the near-by and local trade; stocks have been quite moderately priced and well supported. The Boston market, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, has been quiet, though the cutting season is drawing to a close, and as soon as the trade are supplied to begin next month. Western dealers are entering out little at present except heavy army work, but there is still some movement in light goods on the part of the New-England trade. Old stocks in the hands of jobbers have been well reduced, and manufacturers are making considerable preparations to turn out merchandise adapted to the coming season."

COTTON—Is quiet, and prices are low, and very irregular. Small lots of Middling were reported sold at 59½ ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered to-day, at a reduction of 10@20c. ⅌ bbl., yet the demand for export and home use has been quite limited. Sales 10,600 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5@5 40; poor to choice extra State at $5 65@6 25, chiefly at $5 75@6 90; round hoop and extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 10@9 50 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 00@5 40	
Extra State	5 65	@6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 75	@7 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds.	5 40	@6 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 25	@7 00
Extra Genesee	5 90	@7 00
Inferior to Choice, Extra Missouri	5 40	@9 50

Southern Flour is heavy and cheaper. Sales since our last 500 bbls., at $5 50@6 87 ½ for poor to good; pearlins, $7 15@8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 55@9 50 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is much lower, sales 700 bbls. Extra, at $5 70@7 00 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 90@5 20 for fine and superfine. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $4 20@4 30 for Jersey; $4 40 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairfax; $4 60 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5@$4 25 ⅌ bbl. for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been plenty, in-day, and holders have been eager to sell. The demand has been moderate. Prices have declined generally about 2c. ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 170,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 30@$1 32; Amber Western at $1 27@$1 31; Red Western, Winter, at $1 22@$1 26; Western Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 24@$1 28; Milwaukee Club, at $1 26@$1 28; Chicago Spring, at $1 18@$1 27; Amber State at $1 27@$1 30, ⅌ bushel. Corn is in brisk demand, to-day, but at reduced prices; sales, to-day, 27,000 bushels, at 72½c.@73c. for Mixed Western, 74@74½c. for Yellow and old White Western, and 75c.@75½c. for Yellow Western and Northern, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy, at $1 05@$1 07, according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Sales 3,000 bushels. Oats are in moderate request, at a further advance, including Canada, at 72c.@73c.; Western, at 72c.@73c.; State at 72c.@73c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is nominal, at $1 10@$1 25 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Hay is in active request, at 90c.@$1 10 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—A moderate business has been transacted in the principal kinds at drooping prices. Of the week's movements, Messrs. E. D. Metz & Co. say: "*Dry Hides*—There has prevailed a moderate demand during the week, but the transactions are limited in extent, owing to the great dissents in the views of buyers and sellers. Most of the trade are unwilling to anticipate their wants, unless at a considerable reduction from prices ruling a week since, while holders manifest no desire to part with their stocks without obtaining a fair compensation for the cost of importation. The sales below reported have been at about last week's prices, and we therefore do not materially alter our quotations, but they must be considered in a measure nominal. *Wet Salted Hides*—For Domestic Slaughters the demand for some consumption continues only moderate, while for export the trade is very limited. The few sales made are at about the prices

We note the arrival of about 1,000 Rio Grande Cow, of which [illegible] City on Saturday of last week.

The mails for Boston by the City of Baltimore, which sailed on Saturday, will be closed at 10½ A. M.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana by the Alabama, which sailed on Saturday, will be closed at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

DRESS GOODS

AT RETAIL.

The whole of their importation will be opened on

MONDAY,

At less than the cost of importation.

A special counter has been appropriated for their sale, and in the early hours for purchasers, at which great bargains will be offered.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

RICH FIGURED GRENADINES.

A large assortment, received per steamer Arcadia, will be opened on

MONDAY,

ALSO,

PLAIN PARIS GRENADINES, in very choice shades.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

REAL LACES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will make exhibition in their Store of

REAL LACES,

MONDAY, May 25,

CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

ANOTHER WEEK

OF

NOVELTIES

AND

GREAT BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

HAVING MADE LARGE ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK OF

GRECK, FIGURED, COLORED and BLACK SILKS

FROM THE AUCTION SALES

OF THE PAST WEEK, WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER THE MOST SUPERB STOCK OF GREAT SILKS

AT PRICES BEYOND THE RANGE OF COMPETITION.

GREEK AND PLAIN SUMMER SILKS, GOOD QUALITY, at 44c. cd. and 5s.

GREEK GLACIE SILKS, from 6s. and up.

PLAIN WIDE FOULARD SILKS, BEST QUALITY.

NEW STYLE GLACE, IN PLAIDS, CHECKS, and FIGURED.

PLAIN GLACIE OF THE NEW COLOR—THE QUEEN—the BLUE, PURPLE, ORANGE, GREEN, MAROON, and BROWN (from 5s. and up).

BLACK SILKS, FIGURED and PLAIN, (7c. and up to 10s.)

POGELIE-FACED SILKS, at 8s. (worth 12s.)

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK SILKS, WITH and WITHOUT LUSTRE, AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

WE PARTICULARLY INVITE AN INSPECTION OF THE ABOVE SILK STOCKS, AS WE ARE WITHOUT ANY EXCEPTION THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY. THE PRICES AND GOODS ARE PERSONALLY AS REPRESENTED.

WE HAVE ALSO LARGELY INCREASED OUR STOCK

OF

DRESS GOODS,

AND CAN OFFER THE LARGEST VARIETY AND AMOUNT

OF

BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES, GLACIES, REPS, POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES, &c., &c., at 5, 10, 12½, 14, 16, 20, 25c. PER YARD, CHEAPER THAN EVER.

A LARGE STOCK OF PRINTS, from 3½c. a yard up.

TOWELINGS, SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS, LINENS, DEMARES AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS GENERALLY,

AT THE VERY LOWEST CASH RATES.

A LARGE LOT OF LINEN CAMBRICS from AUCTION at 10c., 12½c., a yard.

THREE CASES PRINTED MARSEILLES, for LADIES' WRAPPERS, at 8c. cd., worth 25c.

OUR CLOAK AND SHAWL STOCK

IS LARGE, VARIED AND CHEAP,

AND

FULLY IN KEEPING WITH THE GREAT BARGAINS IN THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS,

PARTICULARLY

THE

SILKS CLOAKS,

WHICH ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE BEST AND NEWEST MATERIALS, AND AT THE VERY LATEST STYLES AND DESIGNS.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OUR PRICES AND THOSE IN BROADWAY ARE VERY

MARKED INDEED,

AND WELL WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF LADIES.

In the Shawl Stock will be found every style, from $14 to $50.

CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

NO. 323 BOWERY.

W. R. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

THIS WEEK,

50 cases BLEACHED MUSLINS, 10c. per yard.

50 cases BLEACHED MUSLINS, 9c. per yard.

"WAMSUTTA," DWIGHT AND "WHITELOCK" 4-4 BLEACHED SHEETINGS, at 25c.

Sold recently at 40 to 45c.

BEST PRINTS, (Spring colors,) 12½c., 14c. and 16c.

LADIES' CLOTHS, (all wool,) at $1 50 per yard.

FROM AUCTION, PURCHASED AT A SACRIFICE, LINEN DAMASK DOILIES, TABLE DIAPERS, PERRIES, FLANNELS, NAPKINS, TABLE-COVERS, &c., &c.

W. K. PEYTON,

No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

A special call is made to the

BLACK and PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

purchased during the week, at a great sacrifice, at auction.

GOOD BLACK SILK, (wide,) at 47½c. per yard.

GOOD BLACK SILK, (wide,) at 62½c. per yard.

YARD WIDE SILK, (wide,) at $1 00 per yard.

MANTILLA SILKS,

all widths, in FARIE TAFFETAS, GROS-GRAIN, ARMURES and GROS DE RHINES, MOURNING SILKS.

W. K. PEYTON,

No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT THE METROPOLITAN CLOAK ROOMS,

No. 455 BROADWAY,

(Entrance through Grover & Baker's Salesroom,)

THE NEWEST STYLES

IN

SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,

EMBROIDERED OR BRAIDED.

HENRY MOORE, Agent.

MOURNING GOODS.

PLAIN BLACK BAREGES, CRAPE, MARETO, TAMARTINES, BOMBASINES, ALPACAS, GASSIMERES, TURCO CLOTHS, LAWNS, PRINTS, &c.

MOURNING MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.

A large stock, and at very low prices, at

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

RUBBER SKIRT FACINGS.

ALL SIZES.

W. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 4th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

MILLINERY.

STRAW BONNETS AND TRAVELLING HATS for ladies' and misses' wear. Wholesale and retail. L. BENNE, Milliner, No. 441 Broadway, opp. Metropolitan Hotel. Orders promptly filled. Old Hats repaired, ready to wear, very low.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTERS IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, in case, per 1,000 Envelopes, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, in proportion. Send for specimens. ALDENDORFF OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING, quick, cheap, at E. SAWYER'S, [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York, opposite the Astor House.

PERSONAL.

DR. WAITE, SR., DENTIST, LATE OF No. 5 Bond-st., has left Europe for this city, and may be consulted at his new office, No. 561 Broadway, corner of Prince-st. Use of his new patented Chloroform, Gas, and ether administered. Also, to Chemistry, Physics, D. D., and W. N. Gilchrist, M. D.

HOTELS.

THE SPRING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, will open for the reception of guests on the first day of June.

JOSHUA WHITNEY.

DRY GOODS.

SHADES.

SHADES OF EVERY VARIETY AND MATERIAL.

Warranted perfectly satisfactory to the subscribers.

Practical and superior upholsterers employed only.

GOLD PAINTED BUFF HOLLAND, WHITE, GREEN, AND OTHER COLORED HOLLAND SHADES,

made and hung without delay, at VERY LOW PRICES.

HOLLANDS BY THE YARD.

SHADE FIXTURES OF EVERY KIND.

PATON & CO., No. 261 BROADWAY.

FRENCH MUSLINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have just received

A FULL STOCK OF

FRENCH CAMBRIC,

NAINSOOK, ORGANDY MUSLINS,

Suitable for Dresses,

Also,

WHITE ORGANDIES,

Embroidered in Colors,

Suitable for EVENING DRESSES.

CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.

THE GREATEST ASSORTMENT!

THE BEST STYLES!!

THE LOWEST PRICES!!!

HOSIERY,

UNDER-GARMENTS, AND

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

A. EMKIN & CO.

No. 96 Bowery,

and No. 165 4th-av.,

corner 16th-st.

DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER.

PAPER HANGINGS

AT RETAIL.

OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW READY

FOR EXHIBITION,

FOR EXTENT AND VARIETY OF STYLE

IT IS UNSURPASSED.

Parties about furnishing are invited to an examination.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 560 Broadway.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 560 BROADWAY,

ARE MAKING UP EVERY STYLE OF

CURTAINS, VALLENCES,

CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,

GOLD, PAINTED & ROLLAND

WINDOW SHADES,

AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON

OLD PRICES.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now in store a large and very elegant stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, including many novelties suitable for the season to which they invite special attention. Prices moderate.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

DRESS GOODS.

We will offer

THIS WEEK,

A LARGE STOCK OF

NEW DRESS GOODS,

IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE COLORS,

JUST RECEIVED

PER STEAMER AUSTRALASIA.

and intended

"SPECIALLY" FOR THE PRESENT HOT SEASON.

ALSO,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

"FRENCH GRAY" BAREGES, at 8c. per yard.

FIGURED POPLINS, and HIMALAYA CLOTHS, at 12½ cents do.

CHECKED POPLINS, GLACES, and LENOS, at 16c. to 20c. do.

MOHAIR LUSTRES, POPLINS AND MOZAMBIQUES, very wide goods, at 20c., 25c., 37c. and 38c. a yard.

Also,

A LARGE AND CLOSE ASSORTMENT OF ALPACAS,

in all the fashionable shades.

We invite special attention to our stock of DRESS GOODS for this week's sales, which we have the pleasure to announce is the largest and most select we have ever yet offered.

W. K. PEYTON,

No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Mecanic Muslin, which is sewed by hand to New-York Mills Muslin, ONE DOLLAR EACH, ONE PAIR FOR SIX.

SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine linen bosoms and Wamsutta, (not Shirting,) for $18. This is cheaper by 25 per dozen than any other house. Send for a Circular.

FREDERICK LEWIS, 418 Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!

FOR THIS WEEK'S TRADE.

We will offer

THE LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF MANTILLAS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

Also, a choice stock of the

NEW "ALEXANDER SCARF MANTILLA,"

THE LATEST NOVELTY OUT.

CLOTH CIRCULARS and SACQUES,

PLAIN and EMBROIDERED,

in great variety, and at very low prices.

We respectfully request those ladies who have hitherto found their purchases on Broadway and Canal-st. stores, to examine our GARMENTS before purchasing elsewhere in our prices. We guarantee to them a saving of from 5 to 10 per cent.

W. K. PEYTON,

No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

GRENADINE SHAWLS, black and colored.

STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS, from $5 Sharpard.

PRINCESS ALICE THREE-PLY SHAWLS.

LAMA SHAWLS, plain and colored.

MOZAMBIQUE SHAWLS.

PARIS CHALLIE SHAWLS.

MOURNING SHAWLS.

WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SHAWLS THIS WEEK.

W. K. PEYTON,

No. 274 Bowery.

JOB LOT

OF

GENTS' SMALL SIZES

MOOSE KID GLOVES,

GENT'S KID GLOVES,

VERY DESIRABLE SHADES,

SPLENDID QUALITY, WITH FIRST-CLASS TRIMMINGS,

ONE DOLLAR A PAIR.

FIFTY CENTS UNDER PRICE.

W. H. MACY,

No. 204 and 206 4th-av.

NOTICE, NOTICE, NOTICE, ALL.

[illegible] are respectfully invited to call at FOUNTAIN'S India store, (new location,) No. 48 Broadway, between 20th and 14th sts., procure a card or [illegible] (with [illegible] attached) which will be good for all [illegible] in the country. [illegible] stock of [illegible] in the country, comprising Fine Apples, Silks, Mats and Bamboo Handkerchiefs, Fans, Sandal-wood, Rio Grande Rosewood, Ebony, Ivory, Fine Sandal-wood, of American Indian goods, curiosities, French fans in sandal-wood, ivory, [illegible], and other [illegible]. Ladies will find [illegible] fully repaid by taking the trouble to call and examine the above [illegible] before making their [illegible] in this line of goods.

SADDLES! SADDLES! SADDLES!

We wish to inform our friends and the public generally that we have removed our Saddle and Harness Manufactory to 301 Canal-st., corner of Greene-st., (Dabbing's old stand,) where we will be pleased to see our friends and the public generally. Our Saddles will be offered to order, and warranted to give satisfaction. Our Harness will be made of the best stock, and at very low prices, at the place we will now call our home.

C. H. DABBING.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES—REDUCED IN PRICE.

Gents' Kid Gloves, [illegible] at 75c., [illegible] reduced to 50c.; worked backs reduced to $1 10; [illegible] Kid Gloves, all sizes, 50c. Also, a large lot of [illegible] Kid Gloves, all sizes, 50c. Also, a large lot of [illegible] Ladies' [illegible] Kid Gloves, all sizes. B. D. [illegible] Nos. 69 and 71 Bowery, near Bond-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE CITY LOTS FOR SALE—At and near Central Park, Broadway, 59th, 60th, 72d, 73d and 74th sts.

The Executors of the late Jacob Harsen, offer for sale a large number of City lots centrally located.

Capitalists will find this a favorable opportunity for investment in REAL ESTATE that must rapidly improve in value.

They are offering five or more EMPTY BLOCKS, favorably located. Any PUBLIC INSTITUTION or capitalist can STRIKE BLOCK and thus make a valuable or opportunity for purchase.

They offer a VALUABLE WATER FRONT AND WATER GRANT on North River, with or more lots to suit be required with the same and has extensive frontage.

The SALE is one of the OLDEST and BEST on the Island. Apply at the office of the Executors, No. 18 Pine-st., second story, between [illegible]

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS ON THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 11, 1863.—The property of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY requires that the property in the City of Chicago on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange in the City of Chicago, on the street [illegible] Of these lots Kyle Street forms the eastern boundary of the property. And 4,000 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River, [illegible] The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MARLON H. OGDEN, Secretary.

Chicago, March 18, 1863.

A PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE PROPERTY OF 10 ACRES FOR SALE.—On the Highland Turnpike, 10 miles from New-York, and about half a mile from the Hudson River Railroad, has been [illegible] a delightful spot and stream of water of sufficient volume to turn a mill; beside one or two charming building sites. It is easy of access, being [illegible] from the depot of Spuyten Duyvil, and [illegible] Apply after 12 o'clock to C. G. PRATT, No. 22 Pine-st., Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE of the subscriber, known as Swan Bank, situate near Weehawken, Hudson County, N. J., [illegible] commands a fine view of Flushing Bay, and the Sound for several miles; is large and commodious, in first-rate order, and replete with every convenience. A plank road, [illegible] wide extends around three of its sides. The [illegible] on the grounds are some twenty years [illegible] and afford ample accommodations. A Porter's lodge with fine [illegible] and grounds are stocked with the most approved [illegible] and fruits. For healthfulness, beauty of situation, arrangement of the grounds, and [illegible] of the trees and evergreens, few places can excel it.

The property covers about 30 acres of upland and meadow. It is within easy and ready communication of the City by the lines of railroad and steamboat, from Hoboken, Pavonia and Jersey City. Inquire immediately, by or cards to inspect the premises, and further information, apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 43 William-st.

JOSEPH WALKER, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—An elegant cottage, with [illegible] and large gardens on lease, English [illegible], situated on Princess Bay, S. I. For bathing and fishing [illegible] Grounds tastefully arranged. Fruits in abundance. An excellent garden, [illegible] and plenty of small fruit, beautifully located in the village of Fishkill, on the east side of the Hudson, five miles from the depot and sixty from the City. The lands adjoin the village, and are available for building lots, being in the line of the contemplated Newburgh and Hartford Railroad. The cottage is a large one, containing [illegible] fronting the main street, and surrounded with elegant shade trees; also, barn, vegetable cellar and suitable outbuildings. Large gas and water [illegible] quite of J. W. SEARS, No. 128 Greenwich-st., or JOHN OLIVER, Fishkill, Village.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Four miles from Peekskill, near Lake Mahopac. It contains about 100 acres of excellent land, well fenced, fruit, [illegible] with a good farmer and other buildings, [illegible] in the vicinity, leaving a [illegible] of M. A. MOORE, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE LAKE, N. Y.—[illegible] Apply to [illegible] C. H. OLIVER, [illegible] Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, [illegible] No. 17 West Baltic-st., East [illegible]. These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in good order. Rent [illegible] seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton Ferry. Apply to JEROME & COX, No. 9 Rockaway-[illegible]

TO LET—STORE NO. [illegible] BOWERY, 100 feet by 25; also, second, fourth and fifth floors; also, [illegible] No. 61 John-st.; workshop in rear building, No. [illegible] Williams-st. Inquire of M. J. GILSCOLY, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front, English basement house, No. 15 Lafayette-place, [illegible] Washington square. Inquire of CHAS. G. WAKELEY, No. 180 10th-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES BUILDING, [illegible] Inquire in office of the *Astro-Tribune*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER AND LOFTS TO LET—[illegible] 30 feet on [illegible] and convenient, suitable for [illegible] manufacturing purposes. Apply at office, or [illegible] No. 5,000 Pearl-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Apply [illegible] Pearl-st. [illegible] power. SAM'L LEGGETT, Supt.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED—TWO COMMODIOUS HOUSES for the accommodation of two families, each three or four stories, at moderate rent, between 23d and 40th sts. and Lexington and 5th avs. Address R., No. 78 Wall-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAMMERS CHAMPAGNE ALE.

The attention of the public is called to the superior qualities of HAMMER'S FRESH-BREWED CHAMPAGNE ALE. This Ale is brewed with great care, and is of a very fine and in KEEPING QUALITY especially, it has proved DURING THE MOST EXCESSIVE HOT WEATHER, in preservation for any length of time.

For sale in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels, at the brewery, No. 132, Rockaway-st., New-York.

HAMMER & CO.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT the Brush Factory, No. 342 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles of the best quality, warranted. Indian Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

[illegible]

CHURCHES.—GEM PHOTOGRAPHS OF Churches in New-York and vicinity, comprising over [illegible] views. [illegible] G. STACY, No. 501 Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.—The largest assortment, and the lowest prices. PAUL & CURTIS, No. 562 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A FURNISHED HOUSE.—WANTED, FOR [illegible] in the country, well planted and within shade, [illegible] from the City, by railroad or steamboat. Also, [illegible] in a private family, where there are no other boarders, [illegible] and wife, three children and one [illegible] in Brooklyn, one hour from New-York. Address, with full particulars, price, and facilities for [illegible] Box 4,181 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—ANY RESPECTABLE FOREIGNER.—A small, convenient house; [illegible] particulars, and address ANSON HUNT, Box No. 5,367 Post-office, New-York City.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER—A FURNISHED [illegible] house, with a fine lawn and plenty of shade, three miles from Poughkeepsie. Inquire of Dr. [illegible] Wall-st., between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

CHOICE RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN AND SING SING.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—An elegant place of eight acres, on the Highland turnpike, half a mile from the Hudson River Railroad station, [illegible] and watered, with the rarest fruits of the climate, and completely furnished with everything which can make a country residence desirable. Buildings large, new, and very superior. Will be sold low, or rented, with furniture, to a suitable family. Apply, after 12 o'clock, to C. G. PRATT, No. 22 Pine-st., Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE of the subscriber, known as Swan Bank, situate near Weehawken, Hudson County, N. J., [illegible] commands a fine view of Flushing Bay, and the Sound for several miles; is large and commodious, in first-rate order, and replete with every convenience. A plank road, [illegible] wide extends around three of its sides. The [illegible] on the grounds are some twenty years [illegible] and afford ample accommodations. A Porter's lodge with fine [illegible] and grounds are stocked with the most approved [illegible] and fruits. For healthfulness, beauty of situation, arrangement of the grounds, and [illegible] of the trees and evergreens, few places can excel it.

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FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE LAKE, N. Y. [illegible] Apply to [illegible] C. H. OLIVER, [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE UPPER Hudson, a large and well-[illegible] mansion and grounds, located 24 miles from the City, and [illegible] Rail road station. Residence of the late Geo. Griffin.

The mansion has a front on the main street of 75 feet, including two wings, the same front, and the depth 75 feet. The grounds are beautifully arranged to the river, and contain an area of several acres, filled with rare fruits and shade. The dwelling is spacious, and well supplied with water from a large tank in the attic. Outbuildings, [illegible] Also, several cottages upon the estate, with outbuildings, &c. [illegible] very healthy, and the property is most desirable as a private residence. For full particulars, inquire [illegible] or, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, [illegible] 12 miles from the City, on the Coney Island plank road, just six miles from [illegible] Brooklyn, the Coney Island Railroad cars pass [illegible] at short intervals; the house is elegantly [illegible] and finished throughout, and [illegible] Kinney (first proprietor of the late park), [illegible] with the choicest fruit trees, all in perfect order. The whole, or a portion of the land will be sold with the house, and the balance, or less or the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, if desired. Further information apply to the undersigned owner.

CHARLES KELSEY, 12 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

J. S. UNDERHILL, 128 Sixth-st. Dry Dock, N. Y. City.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A VERY [illegible] in a private palace, located on high ground, [illegible] a fine view of the city and country around. The [illegible] finished and stocked with a choice [illegible] of evergreens, fruits, flowers, &c. The buildings are

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS this EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN—ORPHEUS.

WALLACK'S—THE WIFE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—THE ALPS DE SUISSE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

MOZART BROADWAY—THE HAUNTED.

IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

HOPE CHAPEL—DUPLOCQ'S HOLY LAND.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum.—Including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest advices which have reached Washington from Vicksburgh are to 9 o'clock of Friday night, the 22d inst. Although they do not fully confirm the brief telegram from the Telegraph Manager at Memphis, published in yesterday's TIMES, they are of such a character as to lead to the momentary expectation of receiving the official announcement of the fall of the great rebel stronghold. Up to the time specified above the centre corps of Gen. GRANT's army had fought its way to within one mile of Vicksburgh Court-house; the right wing was about a mile and a half from the same point, and the left wing about the same distance on the left. Six thousand prisoners has already been captured. A dispatch from Gen. HURLBUT, at Memphis, expresses the most perfect confidence in our complete success.

Admiral PORTER, in an official dispatch to the Navy Department, gives an account of his co-operation with Gen. GRANT in his operations against Vicksburgh to the 20th inst., at which time he regarded the capture of the city a question of only a few hours. He had left two of his iron clads in the Red River, one at Grand Gulf, one at Carthage, and three at Warrenton, which reduced his disposable boats to a small number, but still he disposed of them to the best advantage. At noon of the 16th he heard firing in the rear of Vicksburgh, and soon afterward discovered our troops driving the rebels before them to the bluffs of Snyder's Bluff. He immediately opened communication up the Yazoo with Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN, and made arrangements to furnish them supplies. The evacuation of Haines' Bluff being reported to him, he made arrangements to take possession, and succeeded in capturing everything there—guns, ammunition, stores, etc. The works were found to be very formidable, mounting 7, 8 and 10-inch rifled guns. A sufficient force was also sent up the Yazoo to destroy all the enemy's property in that direction—especially the Navy-yard and storehouses at Yazoo City.

The Richmond *Examiner*, in an extract which we publish elsewhere, again hints at a probable invasion of the North, as the great stroke of strategy by which the waning fortunes of the Confederacy will be retrieved.

We have news from Alexandria, La., on the Red River, to the 12th inst., from one of our special correspondents. Gen. BANKS still had his headquarters there, but his troops were moving up the river toward the enemy. Our correspondent makes the somewhat startling announcements that *the Monitors* and the bomb fleet were bombarding Port Hudson, and that *four transports with troops from Gen.* HUNTER'S *Department* were at New-Orleans, and others coming.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that the rebels on Saturday placed a battery on the York River below West Point, at the mouth of the Mattapony, and fired into the steamer *Susan* as she was coming down. The gunboat *S. G. Morse* was sent up and dislodged the battery.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 14th, and Londonderry the 15th inst., arrived off Father Point yesterday, on her way to Quebec. The *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 13th, arrived at this port last evening. By these arrivals we have advices from Europe five days later than were received by the *China*. A considerable fall in the Confederate loan had taken place in consequence of the success of the National forces in the Southwest. An attempt had been made in Paris to attach the proceeds of the loan in the hands of ERLANGER & Co., to make good an alleged claim against the rebel Government for the destruction, of a ship loaded with cotton when leaving New-Orleans, in April, 1862, but the Civil Tribunal would not allow the claim, as it had not been legally substantiated. The first news of Gen. HOOKER's advance had reached England, and had given rise to some speculation. The Polish question was generally unchanged. Russia had shown some disposition to submit to the arbitration of a European Congress. Some further collisions are reported, with indecisive results. A further advance had taken place in the Liverpool Cotton market. Breadstuffs and Provisions were quiet. Consols, 93¼@93¾.

By telegraph from Halifax, we have advices two days later yet from Europe. The news taken out by the *Persia* had been received, and was generally regarded as indecisive. The effect in Liverpool was to depress the Cotton market. It is reported from the West Indies that on the 7th of April a sea-fight took place at Pedro Bluff, Jamaica, between a large war steamer like the *Alabama* and three other vessels. The firing lasted from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., but the result was not known. A Capt. BULLOCK, it is said, was to leave Liverpool on the 16th for the Clyde, to take command of another rebel pirate, all ready to sail. The Bank of England had advanced its minimum rate of discount to 5½ ⅌ cent.

GENERAL NEWS.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at which Hon. DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN, on behalf of the Oswego Board of Trade, delivered an address on the subject of "A Ship Canal around Niagara Falls."

Neither Board of the Common Council had a quorum at their meetings yesterday, most of the members being in attendance at the German Festival at Jones' Wood. The Board of Aldermen stand adjourned to 5 o'clock P. M. on Thursday. The Board of Councilmen are to meet by special call at 3 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The German population of this City celebrated the annual festival of *Pfingst-Montag* yesterday, in their usual social and joyous manner. The New-York *Turnverein* resorted to their old picnic ground in Jones' Wood, whither they were accompanied by the New-York *Sangerbund*, and various independent glee clubs, and went through with their usual exercises in the presence of not less than 10,000 people. The Williamsburgh Turners held their festival at HAUPT' Myrtle-avenue Park, and other German Societies at different resorts in the suburbs of the city.

The Boston *Journal* states that our Government has severely rebuked Gen. WADE for his impertinent letter to Earl RUSSELL, which has made the subject of comment in the British Parliament.

Illinois will be a pleasant State for some people to live in when the draft is made. Official figures show that she has furnished an excess of 23,000 soldiers over the number required under all the calls made by the President, and if those now in service in Missouri are included, it will give her a surplus of 31,000.

There was a fall of 6 ⅌ cent. in Gold Coin, yesterday; sales, at the close of the day, at 145@146 ⅌ cent. Exchange 157@159 ⅌ cent. The Government Stocks were dull; the Railways lower and the market feverish.

Prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn declined materially yesterday, and business was active only in Corn. Oats were more sought after and were dearer. Provisions were more freely purchased, but at irregular prices. Groceries were quiet. Cotton was dull and decidedly lower. Tallow and Petroleum were quite active. Whisky was in moderate request at former rates. The freight market was quiet, though rates had been reduced. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The cattle market is depressed this week, owing to a full supply of animals after fair receipts one week ago, besides some 400 head which came in late and were sold on Friday. Arrivals of 3,200 bullocks on Monday proved too many for butchers, though with a little help from Government buyers and graziers, the stock was pretty nearly sold out. Prices were ½c. lower than last week, though the poorer quality had something to do with the decline. Sales generally ranged from 10½c. to 11½c. ⅌ lb., dressed weight, for fair to good bullocks.

Gen. Grant and His Splendid Success at Vicksburgh.

The track of this war is strewed with faded and with ruined military reputations. As we look back to the first year of the war, we are absolutely amazed to find how few who then stood out as Generals of mark have retained their place in the public regard. Of course we leave those who have lost their lives—such as LYON, SMITH, KEARNEY, MITCHEL, RENO, STEVENS and SUMNER—out of the question. They died illustrious, but whether they would have kept that lustre, had they lived, no one can say. Aside from these, we think it would be rather difficult to name more than five or six of all the early Major-Generals whose military career has justified the expectations of the people. Their names have all suffered more or less, some from one cause, some from another; McDOWELL's from a humiliating defeat, for which he was not at all responsible, SCOTT's for a disastrous miscalculation, PEBLES' for a foolish proclamation, BUTLER's for a proneness to strong drink, McCLELLAN's for "pedantic slowness," FITZ-JOHN PORTER's for jealousy and treachery, FREMONT's for deserting his post because of personal feeling, MILES' for drunkenness and suspected treason, BURNS's for lack of earnestness and energy, POPE's for falsehood and bombastic vaporing, BANKS's for unjust treatment of a fellow-General, BURNSIDE's for self-distrust, HOOKER's for unfulfilled promises, CURTIS' for mercenary dealing in cotton, &c., &c. This loss of former prestige probably has not been in all cases fully deserved, but it is none the less an undeniable fact. Of the very few who have escaped it, BANKS, ROSECRANS and GRANT are the chief, and of these, the last named is the one most notable instance.

Gen. GRANT's fame has been steadily gaining from the outset. Though but a man of forty, at the commencement of the war he had seen more hard fighting than any other officer, having been in every battle of Mexico except that of Buena Vista. Yet, when he took command at Cairo, he was not much known, and attracted little attention. The public had set its heart upon other favorites. If he obtained some little praise for crossing the Ohio so promptly and seizing Paducah in anticipation of the rebels, it was lost the same season, by his battle of Belmont, which the public in its inexperienced judgment of that time, insisted upon styling a defeat because an advance was followed by a retreat. It was, in fact, simply an expedition with a definite purpose—namely to break up the enemy's camp, and to prevent reinforcements from being sent from Columbus to Pillow's army in Missouri. This was effectually accomplished, and therefore the movement, though it cost blood, was a complete success. At Fort Donelson, where Gen. GRANT next appeared on the stage, he won a victory unexampled in its results; but the public still were inclined to attribute it to good fortune rather than to any special military capacity, and were even disposed to find fault that a quarter of the rebel army had been allowed to escape in the night before the surrender. At Pittsburgh Landing, his next scene of action, it was conceded that he fought splendidly; but he was reproached for having been on the enemy's side of the river at all, without intrenchments and without open communications in the rear. The ultimate victory was again ascribed to nothing but good fortune. At Vicksburgh, his next theatre of operations, he has labored, everybody admitted, with great energy, yet the impression has generally prevailed that it would be to no purpose. The manifold expedients that he adopted, in order to get a chance at the rebel stronghold, were regarded with a good deal of curiosity, but with very little confidence. The expedient, which at last succeeded, struck the public with not a little surprise. He got his chance at last. The style in which he followed it up—his extraordinary celerity of movement, his striking at unexpected points, his success in thwarting the attempts of the enemy to concentrate, his whipping them in detail every time in six distinct battles, and the magnitude and completeness of his final conquest, which casts into the shadow all the other achievements of the war—all this is now a marvel, and the public is quite ready to accept the conclusion, which the Army of the Tennessee long since formed—that take him all in all, Gen. GRANT is the most *serviceable*, and, therefore, the most valuable, officer in the national army.

Why has Gen. GRANT thus at last distanced every other commander? In natural brilliancy he is probably surpassed by many of them; in science he certainly is. It all lies simply in the fact that he is *a man of success*. Unfavorable as have been the constructions that have been put, by very many, upon his past successes, yet the fact stood that somehow they were achieved; and that was enough of itself, constantly, to brighten his fame, for success is precisely the thing which the people want. But we believe that there are solid reasons for this remarkable success. Gen. GRANT, though perhaps possessed of no great military genius, yet combines qualities which, in such a war as this, are even better calculated to insure success, and which scarcely any of his brother Generals have exhibited in similar complete combination.

First, he has the rare singleness of purpose. From the beginning he has addressed himself strictly to the *military* work he had in hand, without a thought about cotton speculations or about political advantage; without a look either toward Washington for favor, or toward home for popularity. He has steadily stuck to his own proper business—his duty as a soldier, and his devotion to the country his only inspiration.

Second, his Spartan simplicity of character, his abstemiousness, his readiness to share any privation with his soldiers, his impartial justice, his strict discipline, and his absolute personal fearlessness, have given him an unsurpassed moral command over his soldiers, and there is nothing which they are not ready to do and to suffer with him.

Third, his modesty, his straightforwardness, his entire freedom from jealousy, and his manly bearing every way challenge the admiration and whole-souled support of every officer in his army, and in like manner secure the most cordial and effective cooperation of every navy officer who has been associated with him, from Admiral FOOTE to Admiral PORTER.

Fourth, whether he has genius or not, he has sound judgment and sterling sense, which, after all, are the prime intellectual qualifications for success in any sphere of action.

And, *Fifth*, he has, what tells more than all else, a most extraordinary combination of energy and persistence. In these two moral elements, he probably has not his equal. Nothing daunts him, nothing discourages him. There is nothing he does not dare to undertake, there is nothing he can bear to give up. In that one great point at least, he is a perfect counterpart of the NAPOLEON who said that the word "impossible" was not in his vocabulary. Thus, indomitable resolution and perseverance is that element which, of all others, contributes most to make up the master-spirit in war. It is only GRANT's preeminence in this they has done most to give him preeminence in everything. It is the motive power that brings into the intensest play every other faculty and quality. Without it, the most splendidly endowed mind would be as worthless in military life, as would the most superbly constructed engine without the propelling force of steam.

U. S. GRANT—or, as his soldiers style him, Unconditional Surrender GRANT—has given the Confederacy blows such as no other arm has dealt; and, if he is let alone, as we trust he will be, he will in due time bring the whole concern to the dust.

Inequalities of the Conscription.

The objection made to the section of the Conscription act which permits persons drafted under it to purchase exemption by paying $300—that it gives the rich an unfair advantage over the poor—is a capital specimen of that species of sophistry in which demagogues delight. It is based on two assumptions, which are false throughout, though they may doubtless be used to delude a good many of the ignorant or unreflecting. The first is, that it is possible to frame a conscription law which will impose the burden of defending the country on all men equally; and the second is, that a conscription which did not allow the purchase of substitutes would be more fair than one which did. If there be one of these more absurd than the other, it is unquestionably the first. It would be difficult to conceive of any burden imposed by the State on its citizens more unequally distributed than a forced levy of soldiers *must* always be. The nearest approach to fairness, in a measure of this sort, that it would be possible to make, would consist in calling the whole male adult population into the field, but even this, in spite of its semblance of equality, would inflict vastly greater hardship on some than on others. A levy *en masse* is, however, neither practicable nor necessary, nor even expedient. A very much smaller force is all that is required, and all that the highest and most lasting interests of the nation authorize the Government to raise. Therefore, a selection has to be made from the whole body, and in making this by the best conceivable process, the inequality in the distribution of the burden becomes greatly aggravated. Drawing lots is the recognized and most satisfactory mode of deciding who shall go and who shall stay at home. There is no better attainable method, but it is absurd to say or to suppose that the results worked out in this way are not gross violations of abstract justice. There is no reason founded on anything higher than expediency why 100,000 men who have had the misfortune to draw 100,000 tickets from a box with certain numbers inscribed on them, should march off to the battle-field, *nolentes volentes*, leaving the rest of the community quietly at home, with their families and business.

If service in the army is a tax—the French call it the impôt du sang—it is upon to the objection that it is outrageously unequal in its distribution, inasmuch as it exacts from a small body of persons, who derive no more benefit from the State than anybody else, the sacrifice of their lives, and from the rest of the population an infinitesimally small sum of money to pay and clothe them. But the reason why this wrong is perpetrated, is that absolute right is not possible. We raise them in this unfair way, because no fairer way is possible. We cannot, when a battle is to be fought, arrange it so that each man in the ranks shall shed a thimbleful of blood, and nobody lay down his life. The state of the world and of human society is such now, and always has been such, that when collective efforts are to be made by communities, some of its members have to suffer more than others, not because they deserve it, but because it cannot be helped. So that the only possible way in which a lever of nice moral distinctions can compass himself for the blind, indiscriminate way in which war selects its victims, is to reflect upon the number of merchants who never make fortunes, the number of geniuses who die in obscurity, the number of women who never find husbands, and the number of children who are left orphans, or, in short, upon the vast number of unfortunate people who, as far as we can see, deserved to be fortunate.

The burden being therefore, in its very nature, incapable of equal distribution, it is somewhat difficult to see what wrong a man who is drafted suffers, from the fact that another man who is drafted gets somebody else, either for money or any other inducement, to take his place. It cannot make any conceivable difference to any man in the ranks whether the man next him is a banker who has been drawn, or a substitute to whom the banker has paid $300. There is no wrong done to those who cannot afford to buy substitutes, by the purchase of substitutes by other people, unless it imposes more labor or more fighting on them, and it is not pretended that such would be the case. If this State is called on for 50,000 men, and she furnishes that number or part of that number, and money in lieu of the remainder under the act of Congress, her account is closed, and the Government is bound to fill up the void as best it can, and moreover, with money at its command, can fill it up without any difficulty. In so far as the objection to the $300 exemption is due to the morbid craving of those who are poor to see persons who are rich subjected to certain hardships and inconveniences from which the possession of money usually exempts people, we hope there will never be a Government in this country base enough to pander to any such feeling.

And there is another side to the question which is not to be overlooked. The effect of a conscription on individuals is, after all, not so important as its effect on the nation at large. How it will affect the National resources and prosperity is for the Government and for every patriotic man the great consideration. Viewed in this way, there can be no question that a draft which dragged into the ranks any considerable number of the men who are doing the head work of the country—its merchants, lawyers, bankers, clergymen—would be a tremendous and unmixed evil. And yet it is this class who will benefit most by the $300 exemption. If there be anything well settled, we hope it is that the United States are what they are mainly through the labor of the brain—that it is to the untiring energy of men who could not march under a knapsack ten miles that we owe nine-tenths of our greatness and glory, in commerce, science and literature. We have no class here privileged so as not to labor, but all kinds of labor are not equally valuable. If we send a day-laborer to the war, we of course lose his labor, but if we put a leading merchant in the ranks, we lose the services of a man, whose combinations, experience and sagacity probably keep a thousand day-laborers at work every year, and whose conversion into a private soldier, would probably be a greater loss to the poorer classes themselves, than to anybody else in the community.

Strategy—Grant's Next Movement.

It is not supposed that our Generals in the Southwest are in need of any suggestions on the subject of strategy, the science which teaches how to get at, how to circumvent and whip an enemy. Gen. GRANT's famous mode of procedure—to "move immediately upon the enemy's works"—has proved as effective as it is popular, and it is not doubted that he will continue in the practice of this style of warfare as long as he remains at the head of an army.

But taking it for granted that the hero of Donelson and Vicksburgh will not rest from his labors after planting his flag on the ever famous Walnut Hills, that he will not sit down and sigh like ALEXANDER the Great for other worlds to conquer, but will at once set his face toward other cities and armies of the rebels that remain unconquered, it is properly in our province to surmise in what direction he might or will move.

Two most inviting paths, it is clear, are presented to Gen. GRANT, as soon as the capture of Vicksburgh is assured. One is, to move directly upon Mobile, which he can easily reach by a march of not exceeding two hundred and fifty miles, through a country that can afford him abundant forage and provisions, and oppose to him scarcely any military resistance; the other is, to retrace his steps to Jackson, Miss., proceed thence northeast to Columbus, which is a most important manufacturing town and depot for rebel supplies, and after having destroyed its usefulness to the enemy, to march directly toward the great bend of the Tennessee River, near Huntsville, Ala., which would bring him in the rear of BRAGG's army.

The march upon Mobile would be the shorter of the two, and its fruits would be immediate and valuable. Mobile was stripped of its garrison to oppose GRANT's march through Mississippi. The reinforcements did not arrive in time to save Vicksburgh, but did arrive in time to get a severe whipping at Jackson and to be driven north under Joe. E. JOHNSTON to Okatoa. Their leaders may essay to take them back again, but if properly pursued they will return a wreck, and too much demoralized to offer any serious resistance to GRANT's entrance into Mobile. The capture of Mobile is the step, first in order, to clear Alabama and Georgia of rebel strongholds and rebel authority. Mobile is the key to Alabama, as New-Orleans is Louisiana. Mobile, when taken, becomes the base of operations extending to the very heart of the Union States. Gunboats of light draft will have access by the Alabama River to Montgomery, the Capital of the State and first seat of the Confederate Government. Transports with troops and army supplies, can penetrate to this city, and it in turn may become a second point d'appui, from which Columbus, Atlanta, Rome and Athens, Ga., could be struck, without much danger to our lines of communication. The importance of these points to the rebels cannot easily be estimated. Atlanta is the centre of the entire system of Gulf State railroads, and with it in our possession the Confederacy would be dissevered and paralyzed. It would lose nearly all communication between its parts, and would cease to wield an organized and *centrally directed* power.

Gen. BRAGG could do nothing to relieve the Southern coast from this damaging invasion, with ROSECRANS watching and ready to sweep down upon him on the first sign of a backward movement in his columns. If he attempted it, however, and succeeded in getting away from ROSECRANS, he would uncover East Tennessee to the Union armies, lose the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and set many East Tennessee loyalists free to take arms against the rebellion. This would be a positive and inevitable loss, and would have no compensation but his hope of checking GRANT's march upon Mobile. If he succeeded, the gain to us in getting full possession of East Tennessee would more than compensate for GRANT's demonstration toward Mobile, even if not persevered in to its capture.

On the other hand, if Gen. GRANT decides not to move upon Mobile, but returns to Jackson and makes his way directly toward the rear of BRAGG's army, BRAGG must either attack and defeat ROSECRANS in his intrenchments, or he must prepare to take refuge in the mountains of East-Tennessee, or make a hasty retreat as best he may toward Atlanta, Georgia, to hold communication as long as possible with the rebel States of the Atlantic seaboard. In case of retreat, either east or south, the rebels give up practically nearly all the territory lying west of a line drawn south from Knoxville to the Gulf of Mexico. Alabama, Mississippi, East Louisiana and Tennessee will be lost utterly. The rebel States west of the Mississippi River are of no further account, in the calculation of war, and will break down of their own weakness, now that they are cut off from the head and heart of the rebellion.

We need not, however, continue these speculations. Time will develop full rapidly the next manœuvres on the great theatre of the rebellion. But it is evident, from this superficial glance, that the achievements of Gen. GRANT's army are productive of great changes in the aspects of the war, and open a field for rare and gigantic combinations that must rivet the attention of the people in this country, and attract the close study of military strategists the world over.

WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.—Our correspondent, writing from the capital of the State of Mississippi when our troops held that place, says that the inhabitants very generally remained—that he conversed with some of them, and found that very generally there existed a decided opposition to continuing the war with a view to independence, but they say they are willing to return to the Union if *Slavery can be retained*.

This has been the ostensible point with the rebels from the beginning—the salvation of Slavery. They seceded because they thought Slavery was threatened—they raised a great army to fight for Slavery—for Slavery they have conscripted the whole able-bodied population of the South, drenched its soil with their best blood, ruined all its material interests, and, it is to be feared, or hoped, have doomed Slavery. Now, in the moment of their agony, it is still the supreme thought. They are willing even to return to the Union if Slavery can be retained. But we doubt if even the power of the Union could now restore to life the monster which the rebels have slain.

THE WOUNDED AT VICKSBURGH.—It will be noticed that the President of the Western Sanitary Commission has made an appeal for aid for our wounded soldiers at Vicksburgh. We hope New-York will make a response worthy of her. We hope it will be made at once, and that every man who reads this paragraph in the morning, will make it his next duty after breakfast, if not before it, to contribute what he can. We have said every man, but we mean also, and especially, every *woman*. They have come up nobly to this work after every appeal, and they will undoubtedly do so now.

Our Western heroes deserve this. Those who have read during every morning of May of their great deeds on the field, have had their feelings thrilled as well as their admiration excited. There is now an opportunity to exhibit a slight appreciation of their deeds. Our victories near Vicksburgh were not won without dreadful sufferings. Many a gallant soldier laid down his life, and many hundreds, aye, thousands, of them are now writhing in pain. Let us all, while we mourn for the dead, do what is in our power to stanch the wounds and comfort the hearts of the living.

OUR HOME.—"The official organ this morning comes out with a leading editorial comparing *Grant to Napoleon*"—so says the Washington correspondent of an evening contemporary. We are sorry for GRANT—not to speak of NAPOLEON. We have had three or four newspaper Napoleons in this war, but just about the time they were proven to be such, they made some terrible fiasco, or also got their military head struck off. We think it would be quite as well to cease creating and killing Napoleons for awhile; and in the meantime grant the hero of Donelson the honor of being simply GRANT.

Winter Garden.

The world of art is not always faithless to its first loves. They who wield the talents and truth have recently gone back to the sunshine of mediæval times in their search for simplicity and truth. Whether the pre-Raphaelites have succeeded is a question which we do not propose to discuss. In reviving the ancients we are governed, more by what we can quickly lay our hands on them, by what is most valuable. Following the example of painting, the sister art of music—after toying daily with the "Traviata"—has also directed her attention to the great Gluck, who has been dead and buried for the greater part of a century, has been "revived." The good people of Paris brought him from his grave, and galvanized him into life, and put him on his musical pins once more, and gave him "a run" in the gay Metropolis. Revived, resuscitated and restored in this manner, the old gentleman is in fine fig for a new career. Indeed, the proof of this is found in the fact that he has already trotted across the Atlantic to America. Mlle. VESTVALI, a lady who will be remembered as a favorite contralto during the seasons of GRAU and MAPES, signalized her reentrée upon the American stage last night, by the presentation of the *Mazurka's* "Orpheus." The version performed was nearly the same as that recently played with so much success in the French capital. It differs from the ordinary one in being denuded of certain modern appurtenances and innovations, and in following strictly the poem as originally written, and, historically considered, much of the interest of the revival lies in this fact, for GLUCK was a reformer who, with real genius, attempted to do a hundred years ago, what the "School of the Future" pretends to do now. He has himself written very explicitly on the subject of Italian opera, and his theory corresponds singularly with the wordy doctrine of the modern non-melodists. It is broadly stated—that music should be subservient to poetry; that melody, except as a temporary vehicle of expression, is not the sole end and aim of composition, and that ordinary recitative, where a voluble singer gallops through a lengthy speech to a single chord, is nonsensical and childish. The converse of this is that a male may use every kind of elaboration, provided he does not stop the action of the piece by the superfluous introduction of melodies that are intended only for the popular ear. It is difficult now to estimate the extent of GLUCK's influence on art. It is conceded that he imparted largeness to the prevalent Italian style, and gave to the scene a simple intensity and an earnestness that were unknown until then. What was good in his theory was long ago absorbed into the ordinary practice of opera writing; what was bad is not likely to be accepted by the present or any other revival. The general public, however, in listening to "Orpheus," will be struck with the fact that it is melody alone that now imparts zest to the work; melody that is old-fashioned, to be sure, but still, simple, graceful and tender. M. BERLIOZ, the eminent critic, regards it as the best kind of melody the world has ever seen, or is ever likely to enjoy, but on this subject M. BERLIOZ—a bad melodist himself—is not absolutely infallible. The popular affinities of the opera are certainly good, or they would not have lasted so long in the public's fickle esteem.

There is, strictly speaking, no plot to "Orpheus," the dialogue consisting merely of an expansion of the old mythological legend of *Orpheus'* descent to Hades in search of his lost wife *Eurydice*, with just sufficient progress in the narration to maintain interest. The libretto is very short, and, in the English version, very weak, insipid and false. Nevertheless, we would recommend everyone to purchase the book for, what with the opening statement, that the opera on its recent revival was played for more than 300 nights, and the "introduction" to the "argument," giving us a brief insight into heathen mythology, and the "argument" itself dwelling on points that are not even referred to in the book, and the amazing harangue "to artists," by FRAULEIN VESTVALI, and the chronicle of that lady's extraordinary triumphs here and elsewhere, it is assuredly an extraordinary publication, and cheap at any price.

There are no male singers required in this opera, the role of *Orpheus* having been written for a contralto. A hundred years ago there were few male singers, and then only the pitiable *castrati*, for whom GLUCK had no liking. Mlle. VESTVALI looks the hero musician to perfection, and from the first to the last is comparatively unembarrassed in her impersonation. The plastic opportunities of the part are very great, and it is at least as important to have one whose attitudes are graceful as one who can give due importance to the music. In the last named respect Mlle. VESTVALI is also excellent. Her dashing and earnest style is not ill-fitted to the tribulations of the forlorn youth. She was frequently applauded, and after her very difficult scena of the first act, was called out and bouquetted in the most liberal manner. We may mention here that the Drummond light used on the stage is overdone and becomes tiresome. The introduction of the same light in the body of the house is by no means a happy inspiration.

The small, but interesting roles of *Love* and *Eurydice*, were sustained by Miss GRAHY and Mme. HOWES, in a creditable way. The first-named lady has a pleasing soprano voice, and sings without embarrassment.

Some new scenery has been painted for the occasion, and the dresses are clean and neat; but there is no pretence on these subjects, nor would it be justified. The orchestra and chorus, under the unfailing direction of Mr. CARL ANSCHÜTZ, are all that can be desired. Some of the most enjoyable traits of the work will be found in these departments.

We do not anticipate a powerful uprising on the subject of "Orpheus," and are pretty sure it will not run three hundred nights in New-York. But it is a curious and charming work, and one that, to the public as well as the musical student, will be found full of interest. We are sorry the English version has not been more carefully prepared, although, as the two principal artists and the entire chorus are English, it is perhaps of little consequence. The work will be repeated to-night, and every night, with the exception of Thursday and Saturday. (On the latter day there will be a matinée.) Judging from the favor with which it was received last night, it will steadily make its way with the public.

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Attention is called to the sale of valuable Real Estate to be held TO-DAY at 12 o'clock, by A. H. BLEECKER SON & CO., at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange Salerooms, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the late Andrew H. Mickle, consisting of the store and lot Nos. 38 and 38½ Broadway, store and lot No. of New-st., and store and lot No. 32 Dey-st. The above property is free of all encumbrances. Also, eight valuable lots on 11th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs., (the whole front) three and a half do. on 7th-av., west side, between 120th and 121st-sts., and four do. do. on 121st-st., north side, 175 feet west of 11th-av.

Eagle's Hyperion Field Reducers and Dressers are elegantly BOGLE'S Electric Hair Brushes, durable, natural and the best. Surpassed everything. Try Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

5,000 Pairs of Colored Gaiters.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 343 Broadway, between 18th and 19th-sts.

HIP's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or Brown, natural, beautiful, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug, perfumery and fancy goods stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Artificial Eyes, by Dr. E. Hudnut, M. D., New-York: Astor-pl. Clinton Hall, No. 56 Maiden, U. S. soldiers and marines furnished with one, free of charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

Trusses, &c.—BARNES & CO.'S Medical Cure Truss Office, only at 3 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Eye and Ear.—S. PERRY PALMER, M. D., Author of Palmer's Lectures, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Also Philadelphia, Boston, Paris. Only agent of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Canal-st., N. Y., in Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 48 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-pl. E. M. PATRICK.

E. M. Hope, No. 291½ Broadway, has Microscopes with three powerful Lenses, at $2. Room No. 1, up stairs.

MARRIED

COLE—FERRALL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 20, by Rev. J. Matthew Hale Smith, at the residence of the bride's father, Jesse S. Cole and Emily Ferrall, No cards.

OGDEN—GRIFFITHS.—In Tarrytown, on Monday, May 20, at the residence of the bride's sister, by Rev. J. W. Wood, Mr. THOMAS F. OGDEN, of this City, and SARAH W. GRIFFITHS, of the former place. No cards.

DIED

CORNELL.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, May 26, EDWARD P. CORNELL, aged 37 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which takes place at the house of Cornelius Reed, on Tuesday, May 28, at 1½ o'clock.

JONES.—On Sunday, May 26, of a lingering illness, Capt. WILLIAM S. JONES, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, No. 207 West 24-st., on Monday, May 27, at 2 o'clock.

MORGAN.—On Monday, May 26, MARY, relict of Lewis Morgan, No. 207 West 24-st., in the 78th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Middletown, N. J., for interment, on Tuesday morning, May 28, at 6 o'clock.

NAGLE.—On Monday morning, May 26, ISAAC H. NAGLE.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Rockaway Road, corner of Wright-st., Stapleton, S. I., this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

STONE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 25, Alfred Stone, youngest son of Elizabeth F. and the late Dudley Stone, aged 20 years, 4 months and 14 days.

National Guard Gazette please copy.

SMITH.—On Monday, May 25, of scarlet fever, BENJAMIN ANDREW, son of Edward A. and Esther A. Smith, aged 9 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the house, 1 Washington-pl., on Wednesday, May 27, at 2 o'clock.

SWORD.—In Hoboken, near Boston, N. Y., on Saturday, May 25, JONATHAN SWORD, Esq., in his 78th year of his age.

DR. J. R. SCHENCK,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
WILL VISIT NEW-YORK CITY, PROFESSIONALLY, EVERY TUESDAY, FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

His numerous patients, and all afflicted with Consumption, Ostemalacia, or any Lung or Bronchial affection, are invited to call on him in New-York on Tuesdays only, at his room, No. 21 Bond-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF MURRAY, REDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Extraordinary Special Class 36, to be drawn June 7, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35.

Kentucky Class 264.—May 25, 1867.

2, 19, 25, 32, 35, 38, 41, 57, 71, 68.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either of

MURRAY, REDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Hats or Caps
Very superior style by
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

LIEUTENANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.

WILL BE READY THIS DAY, AT 9 A. M.,
The 1867 Edition of the
OFFICIAL ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
OF
THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS.
Containing Information Indispensable to Railway Travellers in not-
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.
I.—Railway Time Tables, Maps, Railway Travellers in not-
II.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.—A Word to the Reader; Great Pacific Railway of California; Tunnels to Dead Heads; American Shortlines; Commissioner Report of Railroads in Operation in New-York for 1866; Milwaukee and Northern Railway; Atlantic and Great Western Railway; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway; West Pennsylvania Railway; Richmond and Mississippi Railway; Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railway; Pittsburgh Fort Wayne Consolidation of Railways; Cleveland and Toledo Railway.
III.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—A Plain Sermon; Courtesy and its Reward; Anecdote of Napoleon I; The Orphan Boy—a war Incident; Rothschild and Napoleon; Expensive Jest in Santa Cherning; The Horseless Road; Travel in Europe on a Large Scale.
IV.—Practical Guide to the Principal Railroad Routes in the United States and Canadas.
V.—Railroad Routes to and from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., with name and other information relative to the Leading Railroads of Travelling to and from all the principal cities South, East and West.
VI.—Nearly one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal railways of the country, together with distances and fares.
VII.—INDEX TO 10,000 OF THE 15,000 OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS, in connection with Railways.
VIII.—A NEW OUTLINE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, showing the Principal Railroads and connections.
IX.—TIME AND DISTANCE TABLES, SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE OF TIME and Distance between the various Cities of the United States.—with Illustrations.
X.—APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE COUPON-HOUSE CATALOGUE.
XI.—A LARGE NEW MAP OF THE RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.
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IV.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL, Kind Words Will Cost You Not The Pennsylvania; An Incident in the Life of Henry VIII.; Dinner Lesson; Attack of the Opera Fever; An Agreeable Traveling Companion; The Supreme Court; Witnesses; Is this You—or Not; Are You Living Now; Parlor Abraham and the Mistletoe; Beauty's Country.—An Appeal to the Times; Out of the Wonders Conferred by Art; A Noble and Noble Rewarded; Found his Crowd; The Newsboy.
$2 PRICE ONLY 10 CENTS.
Appleton's Full and Complete Official Railway Guide and Appleton's Condensed Railway Guide are for sale at all the principal stores, and book and periodical and news agents, and upon all the principal railways throughout the United States and the Canadas.
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No. 443 and 445 Broadway.

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This has concluded to present its stock of SPRING CLOTHING not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste in style, or price in this City. The custom tailoring department and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given or money refunded. Prices and Samples for premium.
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LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

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REMOVED TO
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IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF FEVER AND AGUE, L.Y.D.S.

Spring is the time to use Dr. LEATHE'S
YELLOW DOCK SYRUP.
Which Purifies the Blood, Invigorates the Body, Gives Tone to the Nerves, Strength to the Muscles, and Health to every Element, Fluid and Limb.
Price $1 per Bottle—(which often cures.)
Depot, No. 128 Chatham-st., New-York. Sold at No. 484 Grand-st.
Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1848. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Supplies the necessary quantity of
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
and infuses STRENGTH, VIGOR and NEW LIFE into the diseased and debilitated system. TRY IT.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—Cash acknowledgments of the New-York Committee since May 18, 1866:

Fast-day collection in the Church of the Mediator, New-York	$100 00
Fast-day collection in the Presbyterian Church, Sweden, N. Y.	7 00
Fast-day collection at Hillsboro', Ohio	10 00
Fast-day collection at the Presbyterian Church, River Creek, N. Y.	15 00
A Friend through H. F. Sturgis & Co.	50 00
Collection at meeting, St. Thomas' Church, Hanover-sq.	25 00
Collection at meeting, in Flushing	170 00
Presbyterian Church, Caldwell, N. J.	5 00
Ward & Co.	20 00
Cooper, Hewitt & Co.	20 00
Gilpatrick, Son & Co.	20 00
John Stevens	25 00
Lefferts & Co.	25 00
Fund by Union Service Collection at Olean, N. Y.	7 75
S. O. Hills	10 00
Henry Day & Co.	100 00
Henry Hall	100 00
North Branch Sabbath and National Prayer Meeting	10 00
A. L. Ely	25 00
The Young Ladies' Missionary Society, South Norwalk, Conn.	5 00
Fast-day collection, Congregational Church, Weston, Conn.	17 00

JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer, No. 46 Wall-st.

FOURTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

The Trustees announce that the Annual Reception of the Fine Art Department will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, June 6, at 8 o'clock, and of the Male Art Department, FRIDAY, June 7, at 8 o'clock, and the annual exhibition of the Musical Department will take place in the great hall of the Union on SATURDAY EVENING, June 8, at 8 o'clock, on which occasion the annual report of the Trustees of the Union will be read, and the usual award of certificates and premiums be announced.

Tickets can be procured on application to the clerk, at the office, until they are exhausted; but, to accommodate those who fail to get tickets, the Art Exhibition will remain open during the days on Friday and Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and no tickets will be required.

The exhibition will be precisely the same each evening, and is given upon two evenings in order to avoid the crowding of the great crowd of visitors who have hereto fore attended the reception. The Union-room will be specially closed on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, but will be opened, as usual, on all other days except Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., free to all visitors, without tickets of any kind.

By order of the Trustees,
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"New-York, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, pronounced by a Surgeon. I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the deafness has remained cured. The Examination Tube, which was invented by him, is quite open, and I feel that the discoverer performs his functions from simply outlooked, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRAHAM, No. 620 8th-av."

"New-York, May 1, 1867.

I have great pleasure in testify to the skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I had lost his office almost absolutely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Noserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

West Hoboken-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principle which directs his mode of centering the hearing ear, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 26, 1865.

This certifies that my mother has been for years deaf of sixteen, with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg restored from her some great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL, J. POST, No. 39 South-st.

No. 126 Mercer-st., New-York.

J. E. Von Eisenberg, M. D.—Dear Doctor: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of going or necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill your possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

New-York, March 28, 1866.

"This is to certify that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull hearing in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up, accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the still standing over me with constant hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and, to sum up, so that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him, and, to my great joy, I was very happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which has procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely cured of my former health that I do more recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured.

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 180 6th-st.

OFFICE
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BROADWAY,

SPRING,
1867,
OUR USUAL FINE VARIETY OF
REASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE
GOODS.
NOW READY,
Comprising all the articles necessary
GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.
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GAS FIXTURES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN,
NO. 787 BROADWAY,
Connecting with Plumbing Establishment
NO. 331 FOURTH-STREET.
Also,
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, BARCLAY-STREET,
Is constantly receiving the latest and most APPROVED PATTERNS of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, and all other kinds of GAS FIXTURES, which he offers at very low RATES. Also, FRENCH BRONZES of his own importation, from the BEST MANUFACTURERS IN PARIS. PROMPT ATTENTION paid to all foreign orders.

JUST PUBLISHED.
CONTINENTAL MONTHLY
FOR MAY.
CONTENTS.—No. XVIII.

The Voice of the Union. By WILLIAM H. MULLER.
Of Mourning Story. By EDWARD KIRKE.
May Morning.
The Navy of the United States.
Three Modern Romances.
Milton Liberty. By Hon. F. P. STANTON.
Cloud and Sunshine.
Is there Anything in It?
The Poetry of Life and the Notes. By EDWARD CARRY.
Reason, Rhyme and Rhythm. By Mrs. MARIA WALDEN COOK.
The Business of America. By WILLIAM L. STONE.
Spring.
Walk to the National Academy.
Was he Successful? By RICHARD S. KINSALL.
How Mr. Lincoln Became an Abolitionist. By S. S. GRATTAN.
Out of a Trip to Europe, and How to do Cheaply.
Pondering the Road. By FRANKLIN PIERCE, First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, U. S. A.
Literary Notices.
Editor's Table.

The July number of the CONTINENTAL will contain articles by Hon. Robert J. WALKER, writing from England.

All communications, whether concerning MSS. or on business, should be addressed to

JOHN P. TROW, Publisher,
No. 50 Greene-st., New-York.

For sale by all newsmen.

NEW-YORK NAVY-YARD,
BROOKLYN, L. I.,
APRIL 25, 1867.

$10,000 REWARD.

A reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery of the money stolen from the Paymaster's Office, at this station, on Sunday night last.

H. PAULDING,
Admiral and Commandant.

SAVE YOUR ICE!!

How can we do it? By putting in one of our SPLENDID PATENT DOUBLE-PLATED ICE-PITCHERS, OF THE NEW STYLE.

It has been ascertained that the use of one will save enough in ice during the season to pay for the pitcher.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

EUGENE HANE & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

For promoting the Growth, and preserving the Beauty of

THE HUMAN HAIR.

The Inventors of COCOAINE—knowing that when the hair of hair-cloth, is generally from that part of the head where the greatest heat is necessarily generated, and that animal fats, as Bear's Grease, Lard, &c., &c., by their nature induce heat, rather than alleviate it—thought their attention and experimentation extreme vegetable Vegetable Oils, as the basis of a medicament to promote the growth, and preserve the beauty of the hair. The Cocoa Cocoa, or

COCOA-NUT OIL,

Presented itself strongly, as possessing many properties peculiarly adapted for the purpose; but its other was objectionable, and its density (except when exposed to heat) prevented its a long time to duly all efforts to render it available, in the cooler climates, for popular use. BY A SCIENTIFIC SELECTION OF OTHER INGREDIENTS, THOSE WHICH WILL CHEMICALLY COMBINE WITH THE OIL HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED, and they together have produced a compound, which is unquestionably pronounced to be the best which has yet appeared.

In the form here presented this OIL is PERMANENTLY DEODORIZED, and held in a combination which peculiarly adapts it for the toilet. It is UNRIVALED IN DELICACY AND AGREEABLENESS, COOLING IN ITS NATURE, AND POSSESSES SUCH A PENETRATING AFFINITY FOR THE SECRETIONS OF THE SKIN, THAT IT IS RAPIDLY ABSORBED.

This Oil allays irritation, removes all tendency to dandruff, and invigorates the action of the capillaries in the highest degree. Its EFFECT UPON THE GLOSSINESS AND RICHNESS OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE HAIR IS SUCH AS CANNOT BE SURPASSED, and it is offered to the public in the firm belief that it will supersede all other preparations. *Its unprecedented popularity in all parts of the country is the best evidence of its merit.*

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

The superiority of this preparation consists in its choice incorrect and delightful perfume, rendering it a perfect hair preparation.

We are confident that no one who may make a trial of its efficacy will be willing to return to the use of any other preparation.

The proprietors would also call attention to the fact that it is the cheapest Hair Dressing yet offered to the public, QUANTITY and QUALITY considered.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Prepared ONLY by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, and sold everywhere.

STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
FOR THE HAIR.
DRAWN & ENGRAVED FROM LIFE.

"A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR IS A CROWN OF GLORY."

MRS. L. A. BROWN,
No. 182 Bleecker-st.

AMBROSIA of Dr. STERLING'S has stimulating, silky extract of roots, herbs and barks. It cures all diseases of the scalp and dandruff of the head, entirely eradicates the hair, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, and causes it to grow thick and long. Beware of imitations. None genuine but Dr. Sterling's.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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NONE GENUINE BUT DR. E. H. STERLING'S.
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For sale by all druggists. Price $1. Sold by the proprietor, Dr. E. H. STERLING, sole proprietor, Depot No. 482 Broadway.

AT RETAIL,
TEN THOUSAND DOZEN
RICH PARIS SILK
NECK-TIES,
At the following prices:
25 cent TIES at 15 cents.
44 cent TIES at 25 cents.
50 cent TIES at 35 cents.
75 cent TIES at 50 cents.

MEN'S & BOYS'
FINE LINEN
COLLARS,
15
CENTS EACH.
Or $1 75 per dozen.
Extra quality,
Best made,
20
CENTS,
Or $2 25 per dozen.

Also, a large stock of SCARFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS, Traveling and Dress Shirts, Hair and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c., all of which we offer at much less than "POPULAR PRICES."

N. B.—This is the only place to buy NECK-TIES and COLLARS at just retail from the manufacturer.

FLINT, P. SMITH & BLAKE,
Late J. H. Blake & Co.,
No. 579 Broadway, corner White-st.

USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT

Is of more general and practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be

Superior to any Adhesive Preparation known.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT

Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; the combination is on

SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES,

And under no circumstances or change of temperature will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

ROOT AND SHOE

Manufacturers using Machines, will find it the best Stiffener known for Cementing the Counters, as it works without delay, is not affected by any changes of temperature.

JEWELERS

Will find it authentically adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER.

And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT

Extant that is adapted for mending

FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY, And articles of household use.

REMEMBER HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT

Is in a liquid form, and ready for use.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT

Is insoluble in water or oil.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT

Adheres only substances.

Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 8 ounces to 100 pounds.

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For sale wholesale by E. HARD CLOSE & CO., No. 108 William-st.; H. G. OAKLEY, No. 11 Dey-st.; HALL & BUCKEL, No. 216 Greenwich-st.; OBGELEY BUTTERFIELD & HAVENS, No. 32 Dey-st., and at retail everywhere.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES,

For Gardening, Housework, &c.
ORTON HOSE OF ALL SIZES.
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY.
And all kinds of Rubber Goods, Wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, N. Y.

UNION.

Latest Issue of Union Officers.

PROGRAMME

OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR GRAND MASS ASSEMBLAGE OF LOYAL PEOPLE, AT UTICA, ONEIDA COUNTY, ON THE 8TH OF MAY, 1867.

THE PROCEEDINGS WILL EMBRACE MEASURES IN HONOR OF THE RETURNED VETERANS OF THE WAR.

1. Members of the League, the Committee and Guests, Delegations of Soldiers, Veterans, Tax-payers of 1865, Loyal Guests and Sympathizers from other States, will leave the City by Hudson River Railroad for Albany, from 8th-st., on TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 10½ A. M.

2. Distinguished and Guests from the River Counties will join the party by taking the Morning Boat at the several landings or the cars at the Stations.

3. Leave Albany by special train of the Central Railroad, on Tuesday Evening or Wednesday Morning.

4. Excursion Tickets to be arranged with Boats and Railroads, as far as practicable.

5. Members of the League and other Citizens who desire to take the morning train of the 28th, will reach Utica in season for the afternoon train of that day.

6. A Special Committee of Accommodation at Utica will perfect the preliminary arrangements for the Meeting, and the accommodation of strangers.

7. It is recommended that in the several Counties of the State, the loyal people will form committees and organize bodies expressly constituting the returned volunteers, to participate in this movement; and, wherever it be practicable for loyal women to unite in the commemoration of patriotism, it is earnestly hoped that every encouragement will be given to induce their presence and adjustation.

AT UTICA.

His Excellency the Governor of the State has been invited to take part in the proceedings.

8. The exercises will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 29th inst. PROCESSIONS of returned volunteers, citizens, deputations, guests and visitors, will be formed, under the direction of a Marshal, to be selected by the Committee of the citizens of Utica. On arrival at the place selected for public addresses, a presiding officer and assistants will be nominated for each stand, of whom one or more will be taken from each county and each volunteer regiment represented. Appropriate music by bands and glee singers, will unitven the exercises, which will be continued till 5 o'clock P. M.

9. At 5 o'clock a recess will be taken for refreshment and a procession formed from the several stands to the grounds selected for a Barbecue, which will be provided under the direction of the Utica Committee. It will comprise an ample collation, with tea and coffee, but without spirituous liquors, for deputations from Leagues and Regiments, families, visitors and citizens in attendance on the public exercises.

10. At 7 o'clock public Addresses will be continued from the balconies of the hotels or the platforms, interspersed with music, and the stands will be brilliantly illuminated by torches and Calcium lights.

11. Reporters will be present to take notes of the legal addresses delivered on an occasion of so much interest.

12. The Committee are induced to hope that the Express Companies, whose stations are on the central line of travel, will unite in this movement, and give additional aids to the Proceedings.

13. The deputations from the City of New-York and the Eastern Counties, will leave Utica on their return on Thursday morning.

14. Further details of the arrangements will be announced from time to time, together with the names of the distinguished speakers who have consented to address the assemblage.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
F. M. WEIMORE, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MASS ASSEMBLAGE AT UTICA.

The special train will leave 30th-st. prompt on time, at 10½ A. M., THIS DAY.

Delegates should be at the stations at least one-half hour before time of starting.

Tickets of invitation, issued under the name of M. Knight, Treasurer, can be exchanged at 30th-st. station.

Excursion tickets can be procured at the station.

The officers of volunteers will assemble at the Arsenal, 7th-av., at 9 o'clock, where they will receive tickets, and proceed thence to the station.

By order
JAMES WADSWORTH, Chairman.

VETERANS' CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

The invitation of the Loyal League of Union citizens, to make an excursion to Utica, to unite with other loyal citizens on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., having been unanimously accepted, and a vote of thanks to the League, therefor having been unanimously passed, the corps will assemble on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 28th inst., at 4½ o'clock, in the Park, in front of the City Hall, in full uniform, with swords, belts, cockades, &c., (as far as the Veterans will be able to furnish themselves with the same,) from whence they will march to the steamboat for Albany; arriving at Albany on the following morning, they will march to the cars for the West—probably under the escort of the Albany Veterans—and reach Utica at about 11 o'clock A. M., where they will participate in the reception of loyal citizens to be held there on that day, viz., WEDNESDAY, 27th inst. Returning, the Veterans will take the cars from Utica on the afternoon of the same day, and arrive at New-York early on Thursday morning. By order of

R. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
A. DALLY, Colonel.
L. M. PRIZE, Adjutant.

REV. J. F. NEWMAN
AND REV. J. W. LINDSAY,

will deliver addresses at Hippodrome Hall, No. 209 8th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts., TUESDAY EVENING, May 28, at 8 o'clock. Reserved seats (free) for ladies.

H. C. PARK, Chairman Lecture Committee,
Sixteenth Ward Republican Association.

AT A MEETING OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD LEAGUE OF LOYAL CITIZENS, the following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to represent all the Loyal Leagues at the Mass Convention to be held at Utica on the 28th and 27th inst., viz.:

T. W. Murphy.	Wm. J. Darling.
W. Walter Phelps.	Henry S. Schenck.
E. C. Johnson.	David S. Coddington.
Chas. S. Van Norden.	Thos. S. Aston.
Gordon Mortimer.	Wm. P. Esterbrook.
J. Y. Cunningham.	Robert Hamilton.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1867.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1867.

ORDERS.—THIS REGIMENT WILL ASSEMBLE at the new arsenal, 35th-st. and 7th-av., at 4 P. M., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., to receive their arms and equipments for the purpose of attending the Union Mass Meeting at Utica, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

The officers and men will appear in proper fatigue uniform with corps badge.

All officers and members will be promptly in attendance.

Music, transportation, refreshments, and all expenses to Utica and back, have been provided by the Union League. By order of Col. McGREGOR.

GRANVILLE LEWIS, Adjutant Fourth N. Y. V.

MILITARY.

NEW-YORK HEADQUARTERS ARMORY JOHNSON CAVALRY, FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN TENNESSEE.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN DULY authorized by Brig.-Gen. Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, under Publicity of the War Department, to raise a Regiment of Cavalry in this State for special service in Eastern Tennessee. Gov. Seymour has given his official sanction. It is believed that the Regiment will be readily recruited in this State, and special inducements are offered to make it a select one. They will be most heartily welcomed in Tennessee, and the field for service is most important and inviting. All interested are invited to call at the office, No. 197 Broadway, where all desired information will be furnished.

A list of recruiting officers in the different parts of this State will soon be published.

ERNEST H. DEMENT, Commanding.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW OFFICE,
NO. 135 BROADWAY,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.
J

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class chambermaid by a very competent and well-recommended young person, who can give the best City references and her account speaks for itself. Address 19 to 3 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, IN A HOTEL, by a respectable young girl. Can be seen for 3 days, at No. 128 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference will be given. Inquire at No. 256 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation for chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in washing; would go in the country; has best City reference. Call at No. 26 Union-square, between 16th and 17th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as chambermaid and to sew; will do fine sewing and mending; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 26 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good reference. Call at No. 120 2d-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, either a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or would do both in a small family; has good reference; will be near her old city home. Call for 3 days, at No. 50 McDougal-st., 2d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to do chamberwork and take care of children; best of City references from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 276 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as above; best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 126 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; she is a good cook and thoroughly understands her business; understands pastry and deserts; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has six years' City references from her former place; will go out of the City; her last place she lived at for two years, at No. 26 East 26th-st., between Madison and 4th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook by an experienced woman; understands cooking in all its branches, including all kinds of deserts; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has first-class City references. Call at No. 60 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., or notes addressed will be attended to.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable young woman, in a private family; has the best of City references; is a good plain cook and willing to do general housework. Call for three days at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK (Protestant) in an excellent broad and biscuit bakery; understands all kinds of cakes and pastry; has no objections to the country; good references from her last employer, No. 276 1st-av.

AS COOK.—A LADY THAT IS GOING TO SUrope wishes to get her cook a situation; she understands her business thoroughly; cooks meats, game and deserts; is good bread and cake baker; best of City reference. Call at No. 27 Bleecker-st., between Lafayette and Mercer.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; country not objected to. Call on or address AMELIA DOWNING, No. 20 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable woman, a situation as competent cook; has no objections to assist in washing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 20 3d-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED; is an excellent washer and ironer; best of City references can be given from her last employer. Apply or address 34 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation; has six years' reference; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objections to the country; steady employment. Call at No. 207 6th-av.

AS COOKS, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED AS cook, washer and ironer, and chambermaid and waiters, by two sisters, who will be found thoroughly efficient servants; strong, and anxious to please; together or separate, in City or country; have excellent testimonials from their former employers. Apply at Mr. MANNING, 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable and trustworthy girl to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook; willing and obliging; best of reference given; City or country. Apply at No. 181 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as good cook; is a good baker; will assist with washing; has the best City references; will go to the country. Call at No. 13 Union-court, Union-place, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—SITUATION wanted by a first-class cook, who has lived with the best of families in this City; understands boiling and larding, soups, jellies and baking; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 56 Hammond-st., in the rear.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AS FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—Wanted, a situation as above, in a private family; is an excellent bread and cake baker; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 3d-av., one door from 9th-st.

A COOK FOR THE COUNTRY.—WANTED, by an experienced woman, who is a good cook and baker, a situation in a private family. Apply at C. G. BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Beekman & Bedell, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A Situation wanted in City or country by a willing and obliging young woman, as cook and housework; would like to go to Philadelphia; has no objection to do general housework; has been in the business in all its branches. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two sisters, the first as cook, and the other as laundress, or as chambermaid and assist in washing; both thoroughly understand their business; are willing and obliging; have no objections to go in the country; have excellent recommendations. Call at No. 270 East 32d-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT NURSE, OF kind disposition and obliging manners, with excellent recommendations, would like a situation to take care of children or an invalid; is willing to make herself useful; the country preferred. Call for five days at No. 199 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; she is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; has the best testimonials as to character and capacity. To be seen for two days at No. 28 West 20th-st., where she is at present employed.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE wishes a situation in a family; would take charge of an infant or an invalid; has the best of City reference. Call or address NURSE, No. 115 23d-st., between 24 and 25 ave. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of a baby. Or as companion; can sew and fit; is fond of small children. Good reference. Call for two days at No. 232 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as nurse and chamberstress; fully understands the care of a lady from its birth; has six years' City reference. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant English woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid and nurse; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to go to Europe. Call at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 126 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—AN EXperienced person desires a situation as nurse, or would do chamberwork and take care of grown children; satisfactory City references given. Apply at No. 54 East 20th-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A VERY competent English Protestant woman desires a situation as nurse and chambermaid; is thoroughly competent, and has the highest certificate from former employers. Apply at BESSIE'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Beekman Bedell, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation as nurse and seamstress. Apply at her late employer's, No. 56 Union-place, corner 16th-st. and 4th-ave.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; is a Protestant and trustworthy woman; would go a short distance in the country; best City references as to capability. Call for two days at No. 107 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a young girl, a situation to take care of children and sew, or would do chamberwork; can furnish three years' references. Call at 156 Chrystie-place, near 4th-st.

AS ATTENDANT ON A VOYAGE.—A SITUation wanted by a lady, or gentleman, to accompany English women, to Europe; is perfectly competent to take charge of these children across the Atlantic, and can collect testimonials. Address Mrs. BEDLEY, Mrs. Morris's, No. 370 Bowery, corner 8th-st.

A YOUNG WOMAN, WISHING TO GO to Europe, would be willing to attend a lady or family during the voyage for part of her passage money; best of reference. Address J. S., Box No. 163 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE THE ENtire charge of a City residence, during the Summer, by an American lady, who can bring unexceptionable testimonials; or a place where she may instruct young children, &c., and do some sewing. Apply at 4 West 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSE to take charge of, by a respectable, trustworthy Protestant woman; would take charge of a gentleman's house, and do the duties of housekeeper; is a good cook and baker; would like to hear of a place where to call. Apply at No. 8 Bond-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young lady, of refinement; is a good housekeeper; is fond of children; would generally find a home, &c. Address Mrs. G. M., Box No. 48 Times Office, for three days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—AN elderly Scotch woman wishes a situation in a small family to do general housework; would go a short distance; has good City references. Call at 41 Rivington-st., top floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid and to assist in washing; is competent to do the duties; would go in the country. Can be seen at No. 115 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY an experienced seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; she would be found a very useful and desirable person; is finally requiring her services; has the very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1 Hillman-place, between 16th and 17th sts., 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant German girl, situation as seamstress; can sew on all kinds of linen; is also willing to assist in light chamberwork or to take care of a grown up child if required; good references. Call for seven for two days at her present employer's, No. 37 Bleecker-place, 2d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, and make children's clothes; no objection to take care of children; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 237 Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SEAMSTRESS wants a situation and assist as nurse; has a good knowledge of hair dressing. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 11 East 22d-st., for five days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for five days at No. 203 East 26th-st., near 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN lately married wishes a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and take care of children; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 20 East 21st-st., first floor, back room, between 1st and 2d ave.

AT THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' Institute and Employment Home, are always on hand good servants to suit all and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, City and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner of 13th-st. and 5th-ave.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business and can produce the very best of City references from the most respectable families in the City; country preferred. Address H. C. 2, No. 61 Union-square, or Box No. 188 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is a good and careful driver; best of City references; no objection to the country. Address C. F., Box 386 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single man as coachman; understands the proper care of horses and would keep things in good style; is good driver; good references. Address H., Box No. 207 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SCOTCHMAN WISHES A situation as coachman in a private family, or work in a hotel or store; good references. Call or address for five days, No. 28 Jay-st., between 12th and 20th sts., top floor. Address SCOTCHMAN.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young single man; thoroughly understands his business; is an experienced groom; is a competent man; is willing to make himself useful. Address COACHMAN, at Mr. Waters' harness store, No. 540 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a competent man who has had several years' experience in Europe and this country. Call on or address T. H. DILKS, No. 120 Mercer-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a married man with a small family; has no objection to the country; has got the best of City references. Address D. C., Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a single young man, a situation as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; has the best of City references; has the capabilities. Address, for two days, J. B., Box No. 180 Times Office.

A LIGHT PORTER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young man, as light porter in a store, or to drive a business wagon; knows the City and suburbs well; good City references; can drive single or double. Address T. B., Box No. 208 Times Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waiter in a private family by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his duties; has the best City references; country no objection. Call or address WAITER, Mr. C. G., trunk-store, corner of 12th-st. and Broadway, for two days.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young man, as waiter in a private family; he understands his business thoroughly; has no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen at Mr. Morris', corner of University-place and 12th-st., for a few days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man that can raise vegetables and take care of horses and drive in the country, and make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Inquire at No. 96 East 12th-st.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A RESPECTABLE married couple with situations, the man as coachman and gardener, and the woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; have good references from last place. Call at No. 248 2d-av.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A MERchant of experience; compensation desirable, but employment is the great desideratum. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 4,473 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain nicely furnished rooms, with or without board, by calling at No. 109 West 46th-st.

BOARD WANTED—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, for six months, for a lady, three children and servant, within 1 or 1½ hours of New-York; private family preferred. Address, immediately, C., Box No. 128 Harlem Post-office, New-York.

HOBOKEN BOARD.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and lodging in delightful rooms directly fronting the bay. Apply at No. 2 Hudson Terrace, opposite the ferry.

APARTMENTS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, consisting of large bedrooms and parlors, with bath, &c., to rent, without board, to single gentlemen, in the first-class private residence No. 165 West 14th-st. References of high respectability required.

TWO FURNISHED BEDROOMS AND SITting room to let, to one or two single gentlemen. For particulars apply at No. 67 West 29th-st.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD—PLEASANT front and back rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good board, at No. 63 State-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO WELL furnished rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast if required, at No. 129 East 30th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD, STAMFORD.—BOARD can be obtained in a farmer's family, five miles from Stamford. Table unsurpassed, and fruit and milk abundant. Terms moderate. Address H. J., Box No. 140 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON LOCUST HILL-AV., Yonkers. The house is large, grounds well shaded, accommodations first-class. TWO, unencumbered, within 5 minutes' walk of railroad and steamboat landings. Address Mrs. SCOTT, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON, (EAST Cedar,) 20 miles from City; beautiful location, fine view, plenty of shade and no mosquitoes; stabling, if needed. Particulars of Mr. BIXBY, No. 2 Astor-place, or Mr. WEED, No. 30 Park-place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.
WOOD BROTHERS,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Have removed to No. 501 4th-ave. Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City where to buy cheap marble mantels is at No. 164 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Old ones taken in exchange.

A HAND-MADE QUEEN WITH RUBBER Patent, 11 in. 12 in. 14 in. A few second-hand warranted. 106 Grand-st., 50 Park-row, 148 Bowery, 570 4th-av., 104 6th-av., 49 6th-av., 31 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—COMMON, REFINED AND Galvanized, assorted numbers and widths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 216 and 217 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—TIN AND ROOFING PLATES of all kinds, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., 216 and 217 Water-st.

GILLESPIE'S FINE FLAVORED OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.
Is made for private use,
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
For sale by grocers generally.
WRIGHT, GILLESPIE & BRO.
Nos. 205, 207 and 207½ Washington-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF MODERN AND ANCIENT ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS, WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at No. 504 Broadway, second floor, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, by order of the Executors of the late William Ferrier, deceased, the entire gallery of Original Oil Paintings of British and American Artists; also, fine Proof Engravings, Distemper Drawings, Water-Colors, Photographs and Stereoscopic Stereoscopic Stereoscopic

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

GEORGE W. BRUCE will succeed the hardware business at No. 1 Platt-st.
New-York, May 26, 1853.

STATIONERY.

YOUR DOCTOR SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN HERON INK, jet black (not Sore fruit), and does not corrode. Sold at No. 3 Ludlow-st. and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & Co., No. 16 Lispenard-st., sole resident physician. Without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and effectual remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will convince the afflicted of the truth of this assertion. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—all and vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions, the result of a disease from which no tendency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance delineate symptoms, treatment sent by mail. PAY FOR A PERMANENT CURE OFTEN TWENTY YEARS. Medicines or letters addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 16 Lispenard-st., the only Prices. (Call, cost or write.)

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS.—SUCCESS. fully equalled with Dr. WARD, No. 16 Lispenard-st. Continued on the plan of the hospital of Venezuela, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, bubons, tumors, ulcers, nodes, pains, affections of the syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c. Forty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This certain remedy for Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, &c., is the result of years of research, and has been proved by thousands of married persons, who have found it a most powerful and invigorating cordial. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in money or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 37 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.—Dr. A. M. LACROIX, Professor of Diseases of Women and Children, Author of the Female Medical Guide, &c., &c., Author of the MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, &c., &c., &c., continues to consult on the diseases of his celebrated work, which should be read by every lady. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Dr. LACROIX, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York. Office hours, 9 to 2 and 6 to 9. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. Medicines sent to any part of the United States. Dr. LACROIX, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York.

PILES, PILES, PILES.—DR. WITHERBY'S Vegetable Pills are warranted certain cures. Its Salve, Blind and Bleeding Piles. The Wonderful Pills have been cured: W. L. Stiles, Esq., No. 328 Broadway; Ex-Councilman H. Brown, Esq., No. 97 Grand-st. and No. 207 Spring-st.; W. J. Porter, Esq., No. 344 Broome-st.; numerous ladies and gentlemen. Sold by druggists. Has had at my office. Price 50 cents per box. Sold at all druggists. J. YOUNG, sole proprietor, office No. 401 Broadway.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best which known for the purpose, as they will relieve in a few days, and effectually remove all from any cause, and other all other remedies. Dr. POWERS' Drops have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 98 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make a new man of the most shattered wreck, who never been restored or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is a remedy recommended as a safe and effective. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 16 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The only genuine has no sign, no agent, no other place. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

CHILDREN TAKEN FOR ADOPTION.—Also, four beautiful twins to be given out; ladies taken through confinement; elegant furnished rooms and best medical attendance; ladies in one week are well, with perfect safety; so forward to any part of the United States.
Address PASSALIS, No. 191 Greenwich-st.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or cases of difficulty that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. WAINWRIGHT, Professor of Diseases of Women, &c., &c., The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion, &c. He treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 128 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SARDO'S Great Female Remedies or Golden Specifics. Pills, infallible in correcting irregularities, removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will not injure the smallest patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one establishment. Cures guaranteed. Recent and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who have been injured by quack advertisements, should call on Dr. J. Office the certainty of receiving immediate relief.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER, late of Philadelphia, for thirty years in the practice of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without the least failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain disease, when nearly all else fail. Office, 3 Division-st., near the Bowery. Beware of imitations.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Hibernian off Father Point and the Hansa at This Port.

A Considerable Fall in the Rebel Loan.

An Attempt to Attach the Proceeds of the Loan in Paris.

A Claim Against the Rebel Government for a Million Francs.

THE FIRST NEWS OF GEN. HOOKER'S ADVANCE.

CONDITION OF THE POLISH QUESTION.

Russia Disposed to Submit to the Arbitration of a European Congress.

FATHER POINT, Monday, May 25.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool at 3½ o'clock on the 14th, and Londonderry on the 15th inst., arrived off this point, en route to Quebec, at 2 o'clock this morning.

The dates per the *Hibernian* are five days later than those already to hand.

The steamship *Fox*, from Portland, reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 14th instant.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, reached Southampton on the forenoon of the 14th instant.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The latest American advices caused some fall in the rebel loan. The price at one time demanded to 4 per cent. discount, but subsequently rallied, closing at 3½ to 3 per cent. discount, being a fall of 3 per cent, as compared with the previous day.

Mr. JOHN WITHE ARSHAL, Commissioner from North Carolina, had issued at Manchester an invitation for subscriptions to cotton bonds of that State for the sum of £300,000 sterling.

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times*, in his message to that journal per the *Java*, announces that a telegram which he wished to send to Halifax per the *Amelia* on the 20th ult., was not allowed to be transmitted from New-York, the Military Censor stating that his orders from Washington were imperative to permit no information whatever in relation to the army of Gen. HOOKER to be given to the public. The dispatch in question merely gave the announcement of Gen. HOOKER'S army crossing the Rappahannock and the probability of an immediate battle.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Town Council the Mayor and Mr. CLIFF, Chairman of the Watch Committee, referred to the statements that the local authorities had actively exerted themselves in hunting down the alleged Confederate agents in the matter of the *Alexandra*, etc.

The Mayor said it was true that one detective had been employed at the request of the Home Secretary to make inquiries whether the Foreign Enlistment act was being respected in Liverpool. Beyond that he was not aware of any system of espionage by the Police.

Mr. CLIFF denied the insinuations made against him. He had not in any way assisted detectives. He believed that the reports respecting the employment of the police in tracking the supposed Confederate agents arose from the circumstance that a private inquiry was being made by officers set to work by Federal officials in England.

The London *Morning Herald*, in speculating upon Gen. HOOKER'S advance in Virginia, expects that the conflict, if decided in favor of the South, will go far to end the war.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 13th instant were quite unimportant.

It is reported that the merchants and ship-owners of London intend to memorialize the Government to put an end at once to the pretentions of the Federal Government in seizing neutral ships bound to neutral ports.

The London *Times* says that the merchants and ship-owners appear to regard the order of the Federal Government to discharge the cargo of the *Peterhoff* as merely a pretence to gain time and delay.

The London *Shipping Gazette* sees nothing in the evidence of the witnesses in the *Peterhoff* case to have justified the seizure of that vessel, unless it was the alleged throwing overboard of a box or parcel of papers.

The London journals generally regard the latest American advices as unfavorable for an early peace. The advices had the effect of sending the Confederate loan to a slight discount.

It was rumored that the Confederates had sent another Commission to Europe to press mediation on England and France.

The London *Observer* looks on the mission of Mr. EVARTS in London as an earnest of the good feeling which animates the Washington Government.

The London *Times* "City Article" argues that the protraction of the war, or even the subjugation of the South, must involve the Federal finances in ruin. It says these facts are being recognized in Europe, and render the possibility of a Federal loan entirely out of the question.

Mr. DAWSON gave notice in the House of Commons that he would ask for the particulars of the loss of the *Anglo-Saxon*, and whether the Government had refused permission for the use of DAWSON'S fog trumpet at Cape Race, and, if so, what were the grounds of refusal.

The *Shipping Gazette* has an editorial on the same subject, in a tone of censure upon the Government, for refusing such a great advantage to shipping.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals announce that M. THIERS, yielding to the importunities of electors, has resolved to become a candidate for Representative for the Second District of Paris, and also for two provincial districts.

Rentes closed on the 13th inst. at 69f. 70c.

POLAND.

A sanguinary engagement is reported to have taken place at Kalisch on the 12th inst. The Russians are said to have been victorious, but suffered great loss.

France and Russia were negotiating upon a scheme for a European Congress—Russia having accepted in principle the project for the conference.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial decree states, that in order to throw into oblivion the events in Transylvania between 1848 and 1861, the Emperor relieves those who have passed their term of imprisonment for high treason from minister legal consequences.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian conflict between the Chambers and the Ministers is not yet adjusted. The House had resolved to support the President against the Cabinet, and was preparing to initiate an address to the King, praying him to cut aside persons and policy which threaten to bring ruin upon them and the country, and declaring that the House will use every constitutional means to avert war.

INDIA.

Bombay mails to April 28 had reached Alex. Shirtings and Twist firm and unchanged. Cotton dull. Exchange, 2s. ¾d. Freights quiet.

CALCUTTA, Monday, April 27.

Shirtings and Twist dull. Exchange, 2s. ¾d.

THE LATEST NEWS VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, May 15.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON explained in the House of Commons that the application of the Associated Freemasons to erect Dancing-halls in Cape Race was rejected because it was not thought fit to allow a foreign company to do so. The matter was under consideration, but a gun was thought to be the best signal we could have.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

THE NEWS BY THE HANSA.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on May 15, arrived at this port last evening.

The *Asia* arrived on the 20th of May.

The *Camilla*, for Donegal, with Indian corn, has sunk on the North Bank.

The American ship *Amazon*, from New-York on April 25, arrived at Plymouth May 14.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

ATTEMPT TO ATTACH THE PROCEEDS OF THE REBEL LOAN IN PARIS.

The Paris *Gaulignani* says:

"An application was made to the President of the Civil Tribunal by M. MERMEROT & Co., bankers, under the following circumstances: In the beginning of 1862 the applicants had undertaken the negotiation of a loan for the Confederate States, but their operations were suddenly paralyzed by a species of seizure of its proceeds served on them at the instance of M. M. DUPASSEUX & Co., shipowners of Havre, who alleged that they had a claim on the Confederate Government for a million of francs, as an indemnity for the willful destruction of their ship, the *Lamont Dye*, with a cargo of 2,663 bales of cotton, when leaving New-Orleans in April, 1861. France not having recognized the Confederate States, DUPASSEUX & Co. could not obtain a remedy by diplomatic means, and therefore adopted the expedient of seizing the proceeds of the loan. MERMEROT now applied for an order to cancel the seizure, on the ground that it interfered with their rights as negotiators of the loan, and that the question involved points of international law not within the competence of the tribunal which granted the order for seizure. The application was opposed by DUPASSEUX & Co., whose counsel argued that the Confederate Government was the only party entitled to demand cancellation of the seizure, but the President "decided that as the seizure had impeded MERMEROT & Co.'s operations, they had a right to demand its suppression, especially as the claim of DUPASSEUX & Co. had not been legally established, and he accordingly granted the order demanded by the applicants."

FALL ON THE REBEL LOAN.

The Times says:

"The Confederate loan receded to par on the inter news from America, announcing further Federal successes on the Mississippi; but these accounts must be received with caution, since little is known with regard to the strategy of the Confederates, and it was certain that every effort would be made before the 1st of May to create a favorable impression at New-York, not merely to facilitate the financial operations of Mr. CHASE, but to mitigate the difficulties of the conscription question."

PROSPECTS OF NATIONAL FINANCES.

The London *Times* of the 12th discourses as follows:

"Although United States stocks fluctuate less than the exchanges and the premium on gold, they continue to experience rapid movements according to the progress of the war. But the variations are directly opposite to those which logic would dictate. The Federal 'successes,' which are followed by an improvement, should in reality cause increased distrust, while every new and crushing disaster to the North might, on the contrary, be accepted as the best gleam of promise against the reign of revolution which seems imminent. If the war be prolonged much longer, or if the subjugation of the South be accomplished either late or soon, American finance must be without hope. If a definite and honorable separation can be effected, the possibility of a redemption of Northern obligations may still, perhaps, be within rational anticipation. A prolongation of the war for another six months on its present scale of expenditure will swell the mass of liability to a degree that can leave no doubt as to the manner in which it will be dealt with, since, concurrently with the drain of treasure, the drain of life and labor from the fields will have reduced the productive capacities of the country, so that years must elapse before it can even regain the condition in which it stood in 1860. On the other hand, assuming that the South could be overthrown to-morrow, its slave labor deported or turned adrift, its debts disowned, and its population kept from new outbreaks by huge garrisons and naval squadrons, the new state of peace would be as costly as the late state of war, while the credit of the country would be wholly destroyed from the knowledge that there was a chronic danger of revolution, such as has prevailed in Mexico and Central America throughout the whole of their independent existence. The Washington politicians fancy that the dissolution of the Union is hoped for in Europe, as the best means of breaking down American power; whereas, if there were malice against them of the most cruel and wicked kind, it might be gratified to satiety in the *manner* with which they should succeed in their present enterprise. It is because these facts are generally recognized on this side that the possibility of a Federal loan being entertained is entirely out of the question, and the financiers of that country may therefore dismiss all thought of attracting foreign capital until a separation be effected which shall leave the Northern energies free for their natural courses of progress to the Pacific, instead of being hampered by a partnership with States which must for the present contain either 1,000,000 Africans in subjection or 3,000,000 African idlers, and, as far as military conquest can make them such, 6,000,000 slaves of Anglo-Saxon race."

THE CASE OF THE PETERHOFF.

The same authority says:

"In connection with the late capture of the *Peterhoff*, it is stated to be the intention of the merchants and shipowners interested in the trade from the port of London to memorialize the Government, calling upon them to put an end at once to the pretensions of the Federal Government in seizing neutral ships proceeding to neutral ports. The discharge of the cargo of the *Peterhoff*, which is reported by the last mail as having been ordered, is considered merely a pretence to gain time, and delay the question involved to an indefinite period, which would act most prejudicially upon the shipping interests of the Kingdom."

RUMORS OF MEDIATION.

A letter appears in the Rio de Janeiro journals from Gen. WEBB, the American Minister, contradicting a report in that capital that the Federal Government had expressed a willingness to agree to the arbitration of the Emperor of Brazil in its quarrel with the South; but adding, that in the event of any arbitration, the choice of the Cabinet of Washington would no doubt fall on that sovereign, who had so many claims to its respect and confidence.

FRANCE.

La France asserts that Russia accepts, in principle, the project of a Conference for the settlement of the affairs of Poland.

The *Pays* announces that the Swedish fleet is expected to arrive at Cherbourg at the end of the present month.

Official dispatches received here from Cochin China to March 31, state that public order was reestablished in the colony. A great number of villages had given in their submission. Admiral BOUNARD and a Spanish Plenipotentiary were to leave for Hue on April 3 to exchange the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace of 1862. All the Spanish troops were to reembark upon the 20 of April to return to Manila.

The accounts from the agricultural districts continue most favorable.

The Paris Corn and Flour markets continued very firm.

The Bourse had been firmer. Rentes closed at 69f. 75c. or 15c. higher than on Saturday.

ADVICES TWO DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

A Reported Naval Fight off Pedro Bluff, Jamaica.

Another Rebel Pirate About to Leave the Clyde.

HALIFAX, Monday, May 25.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 16th, and Queenstown on Sunday, the 17th inst., arrived at this port at 8½ o'clock this evening. She brings the American mails and twenty-six passengers for Halifax and forty-four for Boston.

The advices by this arrival are but two days later than those received by the *Hibernian* at Father Point.

The steamship *Great Eastern* passed Queenstown Harbor on the afternoon of the 17th, en route to New-York.

The *Asia* reports having passed the steamship *Persia*, from New-York for Liverpool, on the 16th inst., three miles west of the Skerries. The *Persia* subsequently arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 16th.

The American news by the *Persia* was eagerly expressed to-day, (the 16th,) and generally regarded as indecisive. It had no effect in London; but the effect in Liverpool was a depression in the cotton, and a strengthening of the Breadstuffs markets.

Junction letters received in England by the West India mail report that, on the 7th of April, a sharp fight took place at Pedro Bluff between a large war steamer strikingly like the pirate *Alabama* and three other vessels. Heavy firing was heard at 9 A. M., and the vessels were distinctly seen from the shore pouring broadsides into each other. The firing lasted until 2 P. M. No particulars were known.

Parliamentary estimates for the postal subsidies are to be moved in the House of Commons on the 18th, and include £38,500 for the Galway line, commencing on the 1st of July next.

It is reported that Capt. BULLOCK was to leave Liverpool on the 16th for the Clyde, to take command of another rebel pirate cruiser ready for departure from that river.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the Federal efforts recently made in London to raise a loan have not been successful.

Commercial News by the Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 14.

COTTON—Sales of the four days 40,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant and prices are ¼d. @ ⅛d. higher—the greatest advance on American, the latter, however, closing at but ⅛d. advance.

BREADSTUFFS—STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market is active and prices still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ASHTE & Co., and GARDNER, BAKER & Co., report: Flour heavy. Wheat easier. Red Western, 8s. @9s. 6d.; Red Southern, 9s. 3d. @9s. 6d.; White Western, 10s. @10s. 2d.; White Southern, 10s. 3d. @ 11s. Corn still declining. Mixed, 29s. 6d. @29s. 9d.

PROVISIONS.—The same authorities report Beef dull and unchanged. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon very dull, and still declining. Lard steady; Tallow dull; Butter very dull.

PRODUCE.—Ashes steady. Sugar easier. Coffee active. Rice quiet, but steady. Linseed Oil still advancing; sales at 42s. @42s. 6d. Rosin, small sales at 8s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine nominal. Petroleum active, at 1s. for crude, and 1s. 11d. @2s. for refined.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 13.

BREADSTUFFS tend downward. SUGAR steady. TEA steady. RICE firm. TALLOW quiet at 42s. 6d. LINSEED OIL firm at 42s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES are firmer; Illinois Central shares 40¾@40⅞ discount. Erie 50½@51.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were rather weak. Money was active and in demand. In the discount market nothing was done below the Bank minimum, which remains unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

SATTERTHWAIT'S midweek circular reports continued firmness in American Securities. The principal demand was for Eries and Illinois shares, which have each risen ¾ % share.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 14.

Rain has been falling in considerable quantities lately.

BREADSTUFFS (inactive). WHEAT transactions limited. No sales in PROVISIONS.

SUGAR market dull.

Consols for money, 93¼.

VERY LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 15.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 73,000 bales, of which 31,500 were taken by speculators, and 32,300 by exporters. The market opened heavily and prices advanced ¼d. for American, and ⅛d. @ ¼d. for Surats and other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet at the foregoing advance. The authenticated quotations are:

Fair Orleans	32d.	Middling Orleans	29d.
Fair Mobile	31½d.	Middling Mobile	29d.
Fair Uplands	32d.	Middling Uplands	29d.

The stock in port is estimated at 330,000 bales, of which 41,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet, but steady, at about Tuesday's rates.

PROVISIONS are inactive and tend downward. Bacon is slightly lower.

LONDON, Friday, May 15.

Consols for Money 93¼@93⅜.

Illinois Central Shares 40¾@40 discount. Erie Shares 50@51.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £485,000.

Commercial News by the Asia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, May 16.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton to-day reached 8,000 bales. The market was unsettled, by the advices received from America brought by the *Persia*, which touched at Queenstown yesterday, and prices slightly declined on all qualities.

TRADE REPORT—The Manchester market is quiet, and goods and yarns continue firm.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is firmer.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is generally quiet. Bacon still declining.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, May 16.

Consols closed to-day at 93¼@93⅜ for money.

The Bank of England to-day advanced its minimum rate of discount to 3½ ⅌ cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The latest sales were Erie Railway shares, 50@51; Illinois Central Railroad, 41 @40 discount.

HAVRE, Friday, May 15.

COTTON—Sales of the week reach 12,500 bales; the market advancing with an active demand. Orleans *fair ordinaire*, 81f.; Bas, 80f. Stock in port, 85,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday evening, May 16.

The Bourse closes heavy; Three ⅌ cent. Rentes, 69f. 35c.

VALLANDIGHAM IN DIXIE.

His Transfer to the Rebel Lines.

MURFREESBORO, Monday, May 25.

VALLANDIGHAM arrived here on a special train under a strong escort, at 10 o'clock last evening, having left Louisville this morning, and passed through Nashville without stopping.

He was quietly taken in a carriage to the quarters of Maj. MINOR, Provost-Marshal-General, where he was received by Gen. ROSECRANS and a number of other officers. He appeared to be fully composed, and abstained from any expression of any disagreeable sentiments.

At 3 P. M., his southward journey commenced. Major MINOR, with a mounted escort, started down to take him below our lines in Shelbyville. The prisoner was very cheerful, and discussed his situation indifferently, but on approaching the nearest rebel picket, commanded by Col. WEBB, of the Eighth Alabama, some eight miles out, he became perceptibly affected.

Upon taking leave of his companions, he said in substance: "I am a citizen of the United States, and loyal to them. I want you to understand that you have brought a prisoner to the Confederate authorities."

To Col. WEBB he made similar remarks. The former received him with a remark that he had read his speeches, but did not like him; that he could not receive him within the Confederate lines, but he would permit him to remain at his post until he had ascertained the pleasure of the authorities.

The flag of truce party then left VALLANDIGHAM and returned.

Unione e Fratellanza Italiana.

There was a full and enthusiastic representation of the youth, beauty and patriotism of the Italian residents of this City at Irving Hall last evening, to participate in the ceremony of inaugurating a beautiful silk banner, with which the Italian charitable organization, known as the "Unione e Fratellanza Italiana," has just provided itself.

The President, Signor DOMENICO MINELLI, on unfurling the flag, stated that it had been selected as the banner of the Society because it was the emblem of united Italy. Its sacred folds were first displayed in Palermo on the 12th of January, 1848, and thence all over Italy, from town to town. Under its auspices unarmed people had conquered the disciplined troops of tyranny, and when finally the flag was trampled in the dust, (hooting English and French diplomatic treachery,) Victor EMANUEL had rescued it from dishonor, and patiently preserved it in a corner of the country. From that sacred spot it had been carried triumphantly over the plains of Lombardy, and it now waves almost over the entire land. (Great applause.) The time was not far distant when it would be planted on the Vatican, and on the palace of the Doge. (Renewed applause.)

Another motive for the gathering was to hear letters from GARIBALDI and AVEZZANA, accepting the position of honorary Presidents of the Society, and of MARCUS CANEPARI to be honorary member. The reading of the letters of these distinguished Italians, and the eloquent manner in which the President alluded to the services of the writers in the cause of Italian liberty, caused the utmost manifestations of enthusiasm. There was speaking also by Wm. H. ARNOUX, Esq., and other gentlemen, and every address received with applause.

Excellent music, both vocal and instrumental, under the leadership of Signor RAPPI, added to the pleasure of the proceedings.

Funeral of the Late Capt. Temple.

ALBANY, Monday, May 25.

The remains of the late Capt. TEMPLE, killed at Chancellorsville, were buried here to-day. They were followed to the cemetery by Gov. SEYMOUR and his staff, and a large number of army officers. Capt. TEMPLE was the youngest Captain in the regular service.

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE LATEST VICKSBURGH NEWS.

A Report by Way of Fortress Monroe of the Capture of the City.

The Position of Affairs on Friday Night.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25.

Gen. DIX telegraphed from Fort Monroe to-night that a flag of truce boat is expected to-morrow, and that a deserter who came into Suffolk to-day from Vicksburg, said that Vicksburg had been taken. If so, the General adds, we shall know to-morrow with certainty. It may be mere rumor.

The following, received from a high official source, is the very latest from Vicksburgh, dated Memphis, 10:30 this morning, and which was received here to-night. The telegram is from Gen. HURLBUT:

He encloses a statement from an ordinary officer, showing the condition of affairs at 5 o'clock on Friday night. The city was not at that time taken. Great advantages, however, had been gained, the enemy making a firm resistance. The impression prevailed that we would take Vicksburgh the next day.

We at that time completely commanded the town. Our men had their colors planted on the enemy's works, and were lying on the extreme slope.

Our captures were about 6,000 prisoners and 74 pieces of artillery, some of which had been destroyed.

The position of our troops was, some within a mile and others a mile and a half of the Court house. Gen. GRANT is represented to be in good spirits and confident of more brilliant results.

It is supposed there are 15,000 rebel troops at Vicksburgh, who will, doubtless, be made prisoners in the event of the capture of the town.

The dispatch further says the mortar and gunboats were in front of Vicksburgh hard at work.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 25.

JAY COOKE reports the sale of $3,285,800 Five-twenties, in the following localities: New-York and New-Jersey, $1,150,000; Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, $610,800; Boston and New-England, $310,000; Washington, $105,000; Baltimore, $17,000; Western States, $103,000.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

MAY 25.—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen.*—F. Fletcke and lady, H. Wolter, H. Otto, J. D. Kronenberg and family, Emma Prechl and son, Capt. Butler and lady, H. Ihmsen and family, Louis Gerhard, Louis Stern and child, Daniel Meyer, Gustav Boling, Helena Schoenberg, C. Rossingh, 67 in the second cabin and 438 in the steerage.

MEMORANDA ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 34 | Sun sets..... 7 29 | Moon sets..... 0 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 30 | *Gov. Island.*... 2 00 | *Hell Gate*... 3 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...MONDAY, May 25.

Cleared.

Ships Liverpool, Corbette, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Amalia, (Russ.,) Armstrong, Belfast, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Dametadin Bank, (Old.,) Liegner, Cadiz, Sturges Bros.; Constantino, Mandick, Queenstown, Holmes & Balchen; Mary Elizabeth, Trumbull, New-Orleans, Robson & Foodick.

Brigs Ocean Pearl, (Br.,) Dexter, Manzanilla, Cuba, D. B. De Wolf; Victoria, (Br.,) Merrill, Matamoras, D. Starr; Avenetta, (Br.,) Tuzo, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Pollock & Dolan; S. L. Swan, Swan, St. Croix, D. Tweedale; Boston Lady, (Br.,) Talbot, St. Johns, N. F., Brett, Son & Co.; William & Jane, Wood, Gloucester, John Jackson.

Schooners Marietta Head, Brooks, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Co.; Mary Martin, Briggs, Washington, J. Kenny & Co.; Kristiana, Brown, Washington, J. McCready & Co.; Kent, West, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Dwight Davison, Wicks, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Oscar, (Br.,) Hatfield, St. Johns, N. F., James Baldwin, Fortram Navarre, N. J. Campbell; Alice and Mary, Young, Matamoras, Keller & Lisey; Sarah Maria, Hazlewylie, Demerara, R. J. Hunting; D. W. Sanders, Aldrich, Washington, Jonas Smith; Sarah Gertrude, Campbell, Washington, L. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Hansa, (Bremen,) Von Santen, Bremen May 13, and Southampton 15th, at 4 P. M., with mails, and 348 passengers to Ostricka & Co. 12th inst., off Portland, passed a steamship bound E., 10th, lat. 46 41, lon. 33 46, passed a British steamer bound W., showing 1st distinguishing pendant. Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, lat. 42 50, lon. 49 40, passed Brunette ship Charlotte, Gatjen, hence for London, 22d, lat. 42 30, lon. 61 18, German ship Marco Polo, Sessen, from Bremen for New-York.

Steamer New-York, Fultz, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Salvor, Mott, Washington 30 hours, in ballast to J. Hand.

Ship Victoria, Stinson, London and Isle of Wight 15th ult., with mdse. and 35 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. From May 4 to May 12, lat. 40 25, lon. 72 30, lost 20 sheep, and several large sheets and decks of ice. May 24, 25 miles S. S. from Nantucket Shoals, passed steamship City of New-York, hence 22d inst., for Liverpool.

Ship Richard S. Ely, Livingston, London and the Downs April 15, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. Experienced light east winds and calms up to the Banks, and there fell in with a great deal of ice and a dense fog for several days; put the ship under sail and by manoeuvring sail, not meaning to permit to run in such danger, which much the crew did not like, fell in with the ice, lat. 40 50, fell in with the first large island of ice, very high, with many birds, which the place laid down on the chart for Jaquet Island, by Mr. Lapham, which Capt. Livingston says, convinced him the latter was not out, but there were several large islands and the place laid down, which would account for the several kinds of birds around it. He had good and clear observations on the spot, also good lunar sights, and must be within a few miles of being right as to latitude and longitude. May 12, lat. 41 15, lon. 69 30, encountered a fresh gale from W. with very large sea, very much made of heavy plate iron, twisted and nearly new; there was no chockle attached, and it looked as if it might have been washed from some vessel's deck.

Ship Friedrich Albert, (Russ.,) Platz, Hamburg 28 da., and 10 day from the Lizards, with mdse. and 202 passengers to Sloman & Edge. Had fine weather and light winds most of the time from the westward. On the Banks saw several icebergs.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Hurlbut, London and Isle of Wight April 26, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Was constantly among the ice from lat. 47 to 50, in lat. 48.

Ship Oder, (Hamb.,) Wagner, Hamburg 40 da., with mdse. and 200 passengers to Kuhlandt & Co. Lat. 41, lon. 61, passed several icebergs.

Ship American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool April 26, with mdse. and 800 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. May 14, lat. 43 40, lon. 66 30, saw a very large iceberg.

Ship Tritia, (of Boston,) Crowell, London, London and the Downs April 26, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. Made a southern passage and had pleasant weather; saw no ice; from the Banks had westerly winds.

Ship Ellen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool April 16, with mdse. and 102 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had three births and eight deaths.

Ship Benevolence, Gillespie, Glasgow and Lamlash 18th ult., with mdse. to E. S. James.

Ship Edelweiss, Freeman, Liverpool April 26, with mdse. and 720 passengers to Williams & Guion. Crossed the Banks in lat. 42 20, and saw no ice. May 12, lat. 42 20, lon. 61 45, wind N. N. E., moderate breeze, saw steamship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool. 24th, at 7 A. M., lat. 40 31, wind E., and 8 A. M., moderate, saw steamship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool. Same day, at 5 A. M., passed a French screw steam frigate lying to.

Ship Hebe, Lord, Greenock 34 days, Liverpool 22 da., with mdse. to master. Since lat. 55 31, lon. 25 17, lat. 45 10 and lon. 40 30, saw immense quantities of field ice and a number of icebergs; stood to the southward for three degrees clear of ice, in the neighborhood of Sable Island, in lat. 43, lon. 60 15, saw a great number of icebergs.

Ship Alcomoque, Stoughton, Rangoon May 1, in ballast to Harbeck & Hayes. 16th inst., lat. 42 16, lon. 64 30, passed Canandaigua, Hooper, parts of hatch houses and other wrecked stuff; the timber was hewed logs, and apparently mahogany.

Ship R. T. Vennard, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Drinkwater, Plymouth, Eng., 27 da., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Co. Left Start Point 7th inst., at 4 P. M., and saw a large number of icebergs.

Bark Queen Victoria, (of Dublin,) Conway, Dublin 7th ult., with mdse. to Hayden & Sylvanus. Had strong westerly winds up to May 2. In lat. 43, made large fields of ice; at 3 P. M. encountered calm, and night coming on, kept the ship in clear water by standing to the eastward, occasionally passing through detached strings of ice; many seasons in company, sufficiently situated, by 6 o'clock daylight, nothing but field ice in sight around, the horizon, the vessel, under short canvas, to find if possible clear water. Night coming on, the ice commenced moving and the vessel making no headway, proved her to be held "frozen fast." Very soon, saw the rudder—with no eight-inch hawser. At 10 P. M., the ice commenced inclosed the vessel, she lying firmly jammed, all sails hauled; four other ships close by in the same situation. 8th inst., all around the horizon nothing but ice, as far as the range of sight; no water to be seen. During the day, pressed at the vessel under canvas, to the S. S. W., with great caution; at night light winds, 6th, at 9 A. M., the ice became steady, and every open water was seen; steered to S. W. A. 4 o'clock, had open bank in company, steering the same course; left three ships completely jammed in, and it appeared as if they were on the weather edge of the jam with a strong S. W. wind and a heavy send of the sea; sailed for 16 hours at the rate of 6½ miles per hour along the edge of the ice, in S. S. W. and S. W. course; and then only got clear at 7 P. M. Passed several pieces of detached ice during the night. Also 70 miles off Sable Island, many icebergs and many islands of ice; was obliged to keep off and on to clear the floes. Saw no land. Arrived off Sandy Hook, May 6. At 8 P. M., passed Barnegat light, and at 10 P. M. passed Tinicum light, and at 12 midnight, in clear water, off Delaware Breakwater. May 7. At 3 P. M., passed Cape Henlopen light, and at 7 P. M. passed Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M. passed Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. May 8. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M., off Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. May 9. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M., off Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. May 10. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M., off Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. May 11. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M., off Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. May 12. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M., off Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. May 13. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M., off Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. May 14. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M., off Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. May 15. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M., off Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. May 16. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M., off Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. May 17. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M., off Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. May 18. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M., off Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. May 19. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M., off Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. May 20. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M., off Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. May 21. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M., off Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. May 22. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M., off Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. May 23. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M., off Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. May 24. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M., off Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. May 25. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M., off Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. May 26. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M., off Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. May 27. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M., off Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. May 28. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M., off Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. May 29. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M., off Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. May 30. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M., off Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. May 31. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M., off Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. June 1. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10 P. M., off Ocean City light. At 12 midnight, off Assateague light. June 2. At 2 P. M., off Cape Charles light. At 4 P. M., off Cape Henry light. At 6 P. M., off Cape Henlopen light. At 8 P. M., off Fenwick Island light. At 10

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Hibernian off Father Point and the Hansa at This Port.

A Considerable Fall in the Rebel Loan.

An Attempt to Attach the Proceeds of the Loan in Paris.

A Claim Against the Rebel Government for a Million Francs.

THE FIRST NEWS OF GEN. HOOKER'S ADVANCE.

CONDITION OF THE POLISH QUESTION.

Russia Disposed to Submit to the Arbitration of a European Congress.

FORTRESS FOURS, Monday, May 25.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool at 2½ o'clock on the 14th, via Londonderry on the 15th inst., arrived off this point, en route to Quebec, at 2 o'clock this morning.

The dates per the *Hibernian* are five days later than those already to hand.

The steamship *Jura*, from Portland, reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 14th instant.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, reached Southampton on the forenoon of the 14th instant.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The latest American advices caused some fall in the rebel loan. The price at one time descended to 4 per cent. discount, but subsequently rallied, closing at 3¾ to 3 per cent. discount, being a fall of 2 per cent. as compared with the previous day.

Mr. JOHN WINTS APPERT, Commissioner from North Carolina, had issued at Manchester an invitation for subscriptions to cotton bonds of that State for the sum of £300,000 sterling.

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times*, in his message to that journal per the *Jura*, announces that a telegram which he wished to send to Halifax per the *Amazon* on the 29th ult., was not allowed to be transmitted from New-York, the Military Center stating that his orders from Washington were imperative to permit no information whatever in relation to the army of Gen. HOOKER to be given to the public. The dispatch in question merely gave the announcement of Gen. HOOKER's army crossing the Rappahannock and the probability of an immediate battle.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Town Council the Mayor and Mr. CRIST, Chairman of the Watch Committee, referred to the statements that the local authorities had actively exerted themselves in hunting down the alleged Confederate agents in the matter of the *Alexandra*, etc.

The Mayor said it was true that one detective had been employed at the request of the Home Secretary to make inquiries whether the Foreign Enlistment act was being respected in Liverpool. Beyond that he was not aware of any system of espionage on the Police.

Mr. CRIST denied the insinuations made against him. He had not in any way assisted detectives. He believed that the reports respecting the employment of the police in tracking the supposed Confederate agents arose from the circumstance that a private inquiry was being made by officers set to work by Federal officials in England.

The London *Morning Herald*, in speculating upon Gen. HOOKER's advance in Virginia, expects that the conflict, if decided in favor of the South, will go far to end the war.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 13th instant were quite unimportant.

It is reported that the merchants and ship-owners of London intend to memorialize the Government to put an end at once to the pretensions of the Federal Government in seizing neutral ships bound to neutral ports.

The London *Times* says that the merchants and ship-owners appear to regard the order of the Federal Government to discharge the cargo of the *Peterhoff* as merely a pretence to gain time and delay.

The London *Shipping Gazette* sees nothing in the evidence of the witnesses in the *Peterhoff* case to have justified the seizure of that vessel, unless it was the alleged throwing overboard of a box or parcel of papers.

The London journals generally regard the latest American advices as unfavorable for an early peace. The advices had the effect of sending the Confederate loan to a slight discount.

It was rumored that the Confederates had sent another Commission to Europe to press mediation on England and France.

The London *Observer* looks on the mission of Mr. EVARTS to Londonas an earnest of the good feeling which animates the Washington Government.

The London *Times* "City Article" argues that the protraction of the war, or even the subjugation of the South, must involve the Federal finances in ruin. It says these facts are being recognized in Europe, and render the possibility of a Federal loan entirely out of the question.

Mr. DAWSON gave notice in the House of Commons that he would ask for the particulars of the loss of the *Anglo-Saxon*, and whether the Government had refused permission for the use of BARNUM's fog trumpet at Cape Race, and, if so, what were the grounds of refusal.

The *Shipping Gazette* has an editorial on the same subject, in a tone of censure upon the Government, for refusing such a great advantage to shipping.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals announce that M. THIERS, yielding to the importunities of electors, has resolved to become a candidate for Representative for the Second District of Paris, and also for two provincial districts.

Rentes closed on the 13th inst. at 66f. 30c.

POLAND.

A sanguinary engagement is reported to have taken place at Kalisch on the 19th inst. The Russians are said to have been victorious, but suffered great loss.

France and Russia were negotiating upon a scheme for a European Congress—Russia having accepted in principle the project for the conference.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial decree states, that in order to throw into oblivion the events in Transylvania between 1844 and 1862, the Emperor relieves those who have passed their term of imprisonment for high treason from interior legal consequences.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian conflict between the Chambers and the Ministers is not yet adjusted. The House had resolved to support its President against the Cabinet, and was preparing to debate an address to the King, praying Him to set aside persons and policy which threaten to bring ruin upon them and the country, and declaring that the House will use every constitutional means to avert war.

INDIA.

Bombay mails to April 28 had reached Suez. Shirtings and Twist firm and unchanged. Cotton dull. Exchange, 2s. ¾d. Freights quiet.

CALCUTTA, Monday, April 27.

Shirtings and Twist dull. Exchange, 2s. ¾d.

THE LATEST NEWS VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, May 15.

Mr. MAURICE GIBBON explained in the House of Commons that the application of the Associated Press to erect DARGAN's "fog trumpet" at Cape Race was rejected because it was not thought fit to allow a foreign company to do it. The matter was under consideration, but a gun was thought to be the best signal we could have.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

THE NEWS BY THE HANSA.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on May 13, arrived at this port last evening.

The *Adria* arrived on the 10th of May.

The *Gazelle*, for Donegal, with Indian corn, has sunk on the North Bank.

The American ship *Anacon*, from New-York on April 29, arrived at Plymouth May 19.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN THE PROCEEDS OF THE REBEL LOAN IN PARIS.

The Paris *Galignani* says:

"An application was made to the President of the Civil Tribunal by M. M. ERLANGER & Co., bankers, under the following circumstances: In the beginning of 1863 the applicants had undertaken the negotiation of a loan for the Confederate States, but their operations were suddenly paralyzed by a notice of seizure of its proceeds served on them at the instance of M. M. DUPASSEUR & Co., shipowners of Havre, who alleged that they had a claim on the Confederate Government for a million of francs, as an indemnity for the willful destruction of their ship, the *Lewis Dyer*, with a cargo of 2,082 bales of cotton, when leaving New-Orleans in April, 1862. France not having recognized the Confederate States, DUPASSEUR & Co. could not obtain a remedy by diplomatic means, and therefore adopted the expedient of seizing the proceeds of the loan. ERLANGER now applied for an order to annul the seizure, on the ground that it interfered with their rights as negotiators of the loan, and that the question involved points of international law not within the competence of the tribunal which granted the order for seizure. The application was opposed by DUPASSEUR & Co., whose counsel argued that the Confederate Government was the only party entitled to demand annulment of the seizure, but the President decided that as the seizure had impeded ERLANGER & Co.'s operations, they had a right to demand its suppression, especially as the claim of DUPASSEUR & Co. had not been legally established, and he accordingly granted the order demanded by the applicants."

FALL OF THE REBEL LOAN.

The *Times* says:

"The Confederate loan receded to par on the later news from America, announcing further Federal successes on the Mississippi; but these accounts must be received with caution, since little is known with regard to the strategy of the Confederates, and it was certain that every effort would be made before the 1st of May to create a favorable impression at New-York, not merely to facilitate the financial operations of Mr. CHASE, but to mitigate the difficulties of the conscription question."

PROSPECTS OF NATIONAL FINANCES.

The London *Times* of the 13th discourses as follows:

"Although United States stocks fluctuate less than the exchanges and the premium on gold, they continue to experience rapid movements according to the progress of the war. But the variations are directly opposite to those which logic would dictate. The Federal 'successes,' which are followed by an improvement, should in reality cause increased distrust, while every new and crushing disaster to the North might, on the contrary, be accepted as the best gleam of promise against the reign of repudiation which seems imminent. If the war be protracted much longer, or if the subjugation of the South be accomplished either late or soon, American finance must be without hope. If a definite and honorable separation can be effected, the possibility of a redemption of Northern obligations may still, perhaps, be within rational anticipations. A prolongation of the war for another six months on its present scale of expenditure will render such liability to a degree that can leave no doubt as to the manner in which it will be dealt with, since, concurrently with the drain of treasure, the drain of life and labor from the fields will have reduced the productive capacities of the country, so that years must elapse before it can even regain the condition in which it stood in 1860. On the other hand, assuming that the South could be overthrown to-morrow, its slave labor deported or turned adrift, its debts disowned, and its population kept from new outbreaks by huge permanent naval squadrons, the new state of things would be as costly as the late state of war, while the credit of the country would be wholly destroyed from the knowledge that there was a chronic danger of revolution, such as has prevailed in Mexico and Central America throughout the whole of their independent existence. The Washington politicians fancy that the dissolution of the Union is hoped for in Europe, as the best means of breaking down American power; whereas, if there were malice against them of the most cruel and wicked kind, it might be gratified to satiety in the one wish that they should succeed in their present enterprise. It is because these facts are generally recognized on this side that the possibility of a Federal loan being entertained is entirely out of the question, and the financiers of that country may therefore dismiss all thought of attracting foreign capital until a separation be effected which shall leave the Northern energies free for their natural course of progress to the Pacific, instead of being hampered by a partnership with States which must for the present contain either 2,000,000 Africans in subjection or 3,000,000 African idlers, and, as far as military conquest can make them such, 8,000,000 slaves of Anglo-Saxon race."

THE CASE OF THE PETERHOFF.

The same authority says:

"In connection with the late capture of the *Peterhoff*, it is stated to be the intention of the merchants and shipowners interested in the trade from the port of London to memorialize the Government, calling upon them to put an end at once to the pretensions of the Federal Government in seizing neutral ships proceeding to neutral ports. The discharge of the cargo of the *Peterhoff*, which is ordered by the last mail as having been ordered, is considered merely a pretence to gain time, and delay the question involved to an indefinite period, which would act most prejudicially upon the shipping interests of the Kingdom."

RUMORS OF MEDIATION.

A letter appears in the Rio de Janeiro journals from Gen. WEBB, the American Minister, contradicting a report in that capital that the Federal Government had expressed a willingness to agree to the arbitration of the Emperor of Brazil in its quarrel with the South; but adding, that in the event of any arbitration, the choice of the Cabinet of Washington would no doubt fall on that sovereign, who had so many claims to its respect and confidence.

THE VALUE OF VICKSBURGH.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, writing to that paper under date of March 31, gives his views on this subject as follows:

"There is little apparent ground for the belief which seems to have found favor in England, that the greatest and most essential struggle of this war will occur at Vicksburgh. From accidental circumstances, and chiefly from the "position" writing of the New-York Press, an amount of interest has attached itself to Vicksburgh which is by no means entertained with regard to it on the Southern Confederacy. If ever any letter from that remote point has made its way to England, it will have been seen that the chief strength of Vicksburgh consists in its inaccessibility. From the river alone can it be formidably attacked; and all the immense hill-mortars of shot and shell which have been hitherto thrown into the little city from the river, have produced indescribably little effect. In half-a-dozen different ways the Federals have tried to flank or evade it.

But let it never be forgotten in England that the uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi, from New-Orleans to St. Louis, even if ever it could be gained by the Federals, would be of indescribably little advantage beyond the gratification of Federal vanity.

If Vicksburgh can be turned, or in some manner neutralized, there remain hundreds of other points round which the Confederate batteries would immediately cluster. Such a point is Warrenton; where the *Hartford* has recently been beaten off; such a point is Natchez, where the bluffs are said to be more favorable for defense than those at Vicksburgh. It is not to Vicksburgh, or generally to the Mississippi River that the eyes of the Confederates are anxiously turned; but rather to Charleston, where the long-delayed blow must inevitably fall shortly or never, and to Tullahoma and the army of Gen. JOHNSTON. My own impression still is that want of sagacity has been shown by the Confederate Government in not strengthening the army of Gen. JOHNSTON by such large reinforcements as would make the issue of the impending battle "beyond a paradventure." It is to us an ordinary spectacle, incomprehensible how on both sides the policy of a Napoleonic concentration of troops has been neglected and overlooked. It is known that many of the wisest heads in the Confederacy, and among them Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, have warmly advocated the concentration of all available troops in Southern Tennessee; even though Tyler and Arkansas should be left destitute of men, and the defenders of Vicksburgh should be reduced one-half. Yes to Napoleonic. For some inscrutable reason the strength of the Confederacy is frittered away by squandering troops in insignificant numbers over our areas of territory, and by provoking such attacks as recently led to the surrender of more than 4,000 Confederates at a place called Arkansas Post. The consequence is that war languishes on without any victory being gained by the Confederates in the West of such magnitude as to confound the modesty of Northern journalism, or to strengthen the hands of that large and growing party in the Northwestern States who see that out of the vast ocean of blood which immeasurably divides the two sections it is not possible that peace and conciliation should have a chance of arising.

MCCLELLAN'S PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

The *Times* closes a review of Gen. MCCLELLAN's testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War as follows:

"Whether a different strategy would have had a different effect is a question which we cannot answer. That MCCLELLAN was rather a prudent than an enterprising General, and that he conducted his operations by formal rule of war, may be readily conceded. Possibly a little more dash or genius might have snatched a victory, but it might possibly have led to even more terrible disasters than those he encountered. On the whole, our conclusion from Gen. McClellan's evidence is that the successful invasion of Virginia was impracticable from the first."

FRANCE.

La France asserts that Russia accepts, in principle, the project of a Conference for the settlement of the affairs of Poland.

The *Pays* announces that the Swedish fleet is expected to arrive at Cherbourg at the end of the present month.

Official dispatches received here from Cochin China to March 31, state that public order was reestablished in the colony. A great number of villages had given in their submission. Admiral BONARD and a Spanish Plenipotentiary were to leave for Hue on April 3 to exchange the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace of 1862. All the Spanish troops were to reembark upon the 2d of April to return to Manila.

The accounts from the agricultural districts continue most favorable.

The Paris Corn and Flour markets continued very firm.

The Bourse had been firmer. Rentes closed at 66f. 75c. or 15c. higher than on Saturday.

THE PONTIFICAL STATES.

A telegram from Rome of May 11, says: The Pope left Rome on the 11th for Velletri. Detachments of French and Pontifical troops formed a guard of honor on the occasion.

PRUSSIA.

At the sitting of the Deputies on May 12, the President read a letter signed by the Ministers, stating that so long as the House supports the assumption made yesterday by the President of a right to limit the Ministers' freedom of speech, the members of the Cabinet should no longer be present at the sitting of the Chamber.

POLAND.

The *Gut Deutsche Zeitung* of May 12 says:

"Upon the 8th eighteen companies of Russian infantry, with eight guns and five squadrons of cavalry, attacked TACZANOWSKI, near Konin. After a stubborn resistance the assailants succeeded in storming the place, which had been strongly barricaded, and the Poles retreated toward Silesia."

The secret Provisional Government of Warsaw has issued a proclamation pronouncing severe penalties against any functionaries in Poland, collecting taxes for the Russian Government.

A telegram from Cracow, of May 6, says: An engagement, lasting five hours, took place at Glinka on the 5th, terminating with the dispersion of the insurgents.

A raid of the insurgents into the district of Sandomir is apprehended.

The insurrection gains considerable ground in the environs of Lubar, in Volhynia.

The Russians have been attacked in the palatinate of Sandomir. TACZANOWSKI, the Polish leader, who had been surrounded by a hostile force near Konin, on the Warthe, gave battle at Kolo, near Kalisch, and repulsed the Russians.

The Berlin *Neue-Preussische Zeitung* says: "Trustworthy opinions of the provincial authorities think it unnecessary at present to proclaim a state of siege in the Grand Duchy of Posen. This is believed the less requisite for the entire province, as discouragement has been caused by the recent domiciliary visits and arrests.

The *Neue-Preussische Zeitung* states, on "reliable authority," that negotiations are being carried on between the French and Russian Governments relative to the scheme of a European Congress for the settlement of the Polish question. The same journal thinks that both Cabinets are favorable to the scheme.

A dispatch from Leinberg, of May 11, says: "A battle took place yesterday in the District of Ulanow, between the insurgents and the Russian troops. The insurgents crossed the Galician frontier the same evening."

EGYPT.

A telegram from Alexandria, of May 9, says:

"The Prince and Princess NAPOLEON have arrived here."

Letters from Wharium mention the arrival there of English travelers, coming from Zanzibar, who have discovered the source of the Nile.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

From Cape Coast Castle, under date of the 15th of April, it is reported that the King of Ashantee had invaded the protected countries on the Gold Coast, in consequence of the refusal on the part of the English Government to deliver up to him a fugitive Captain who was accused of stealing rock gold, and who had sought protection in British territory. No authentic reports were obtainable, but there was little doubt as to there being three large bodies of Ashantees in the protectorate, and threatening the countries of Warsaw, Assin and Aikim. Several skirmishes had taken place and some Ashantee heads had been taken to Cape Coast and Accra. On the morning of the 13th, a large body of regular troops, supported by volunteers, were to be marched to the assistance of the main body of the Fantees, who were encamped some distance in the interior. Commodore WILSON, and the officers and men of Her Majesty's ship *Rattlesnake*, had intrenched and garrisoned Cape Coast Castle and the environs for the assistance had been requested from the Gambia and Sierra Leone people by Governor FINN. Nearly 200 men were dispatched, and it was calculated there would be an available force of about 750 regular troops and about 350 volunteers, armed with Enfield rifles, in addition to the large native force. It was feared that if the old plan of marching into the interior was adopted, one or other of the invading corps might cut off our people, and deprive them of the means of communicating with headquarters.

ADVICES TWO DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

A Reported Naval Fight off Pedro Bluff, Jamaica.

Another Rebel Pirate About to Leave the Clyde.

HALIFAX, Monday, May 25.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 10th, and Queenstown on Sunday, the 17th inst., arrived at this port at 6½ o'clock this evening. She brings the American mails and twenty-six passengers for Halifax and forty-four for Boston.

The advices by this arrival are but two days later than those received by the *Hibernian* at Father Point.

The steamship *Great Eastern* passed Queenstown Harbor on the afternoon of the 17th, en route to New-York.

The *Asia* reports having passed the steamship *Persia*, from New-York for Liverpool, on the 16th inst., three miles west of the Skerries. The *Persia* subsequently arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 16th.

The American news by the *Persia* was eagerly canvassed to-day, (the 16th,) and generally regarded as indecisive. It had no effect in London; but the effect in Liverpool was a depression in the cotton, and a strengthening of the Breadstuffs markets.

Jamaica letters received in England by the West India mail report that, on the 7th of April, a sea fight took place at Pedro Bluff between a large war steamer, strikingly like the pirate *Alabama* and three other vessels. Heavy firing was heard at 6 A. M., and the vessels were distinctly seen from the shore pouring broadsides into each other. The firing lasted until 2 P. M. No particulars were known.

Parliamentary estimates for the Postal guarantee are to be moved in the House of Commons on the 18th, and include £385,000 for the Galway line, commencing on the 1st of July next.

It is reported that Capt. BULLOCH was to leave Liverpool on the 16th for the Clyde, to take command of another rebel pirate cruiser ready for departure from that river.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the Federal efforts recently made in London to raise a loan have not been successful.

Commercial News by the Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 14.

COTTON—Sales of the four days 43,000 bales, including 22,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant and prices are ½d. @ ⅛c. higher—the greatest advance on American, the latter, however, closing at but ¼d. advance.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market is active, and prices still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ASHTON & Co., and GORDON, MAPLE & Co., report: Flour heavy. Wheat easier. Red Western, 9s. @9s. 6d.; Red Southern, 9s. 6d. @9s. 9d.; White Western, 10s. @10s. 3d.; White Southern, 10s. 3d. @ 11s. Corn still declining. Mixed, 29s. 6d. @29s. 9d.

PROVISIONS.—The same authorities report Beef dull and unchanged; Pork quiet and steady; Bacon very dull, and still declining; Lard steady; Tallow fat; Butter very dull.

FREIGHTS.—Rather steady. Sugar easier. Coffee active. Rice quiet, but steady. Linseed Oil still advancing; sales at 32s. @34s. 6d. Rosin, small sales at 22s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine nominal. Petroleum active, at 10½c. for crude, and 1s. 11d. @2s. for refined.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 13.

BREADSTUFFS tend downward. SUGAR steady. TEA steady. RICE firm. TALLOW quiet at 42s. 9d. LINSEED OIL firm at 42s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES are firmer; Illinois Central shares 40¾@40½ discount. Eries 50¾@51.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were rather weak. Money was active and in demand. In the discount market nothing was done below the Bank minimum, which remained unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

SAVERNEWAIN'S midweek circular reports a continued firmness in American Securities. The principal demand was for Eries and Illinois shares, which have each risen ⅜ ⅝ share.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 14.

Rain has been falling in considerable quantities lately.

BREADSTUFFS inactive. WHEAT transactions limited.

No sales in PROVISIONS.

SUGAR market dull.

Consols for money, 92¾.

VERY LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 15.

COTTON—The Broker's Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 43,000 bales, of which 21,000 were taken by speculators, and 12,000 by exporters. The market opened buoyant, and prices advanced ⅛d. for American, and ¼d. @ ⅜d. for Surats and other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet at the foregoing advance. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	28d.	Middling Orleans	26d.
Fair Mobile	28½d.	Middling Mobile	26d.
Fair Uplands	28d.	Middling Uplands	26d.

The stock in port is estimated at 330,000 bales, of which 141,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet, but steady, at about Tuesday's rates.

PROVISIONS are inactive and tend downward. Bacon is slightly lower.

LONDON, Friday, May 15.

Consols for Money 92¼@92½.

Illinois Central Shares 40½@40 discount. Erie Shares 50@51.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £455,000.

Commercial News by the Asia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, May 16.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton to-day reached 5,000 bales. The market was unsettled, by the advices received from America by the brought by the *Persia*, which touched at Queenstown yesterday, and prices slightly declined on all qualities.

TRADE REPORT—The Manchester market is quiet, and goods and yarns continue firm.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is firmer.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is generally quiet. Bacon still declining.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, May 16.

Consols closed to-day at 92¼@92⅝ for money.

The Bank of England to-day advanced its minimum rate of discount to 3½ ⅝ cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The latest sales were Erie Railway shares, 50@51; Illinois Central Railroad, 41 @40 discount.

HAVRE, Friday, May 15.

COTTON—Sales of the week reach 12,500 bales; the market advancing with an active demand. Orleans *fair ordinaire*, 31f.; Bas, 230f. Stock in port, 86,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday evening, May 16.

The Bourse closes heavy; Three ⅝ cent. Rentes, 66f. 35c.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

MAY 25.—*Per steamship Hansa, from Bremen.*—F. Fredicks and lady, R. Watson, H. Otto, J. D. Kronenberg and family, Emma Frecht and son, Capt. Butler and son, H. Ihen and sister, Louis Gotze and family, Amalie Stern and child, Daniel Meyer, Gustav Beling, Helene Schornberg, C. Rossingh. Wm in the second cabin and 424 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 34	Sun sets	7 29
Moon rises	6 23		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 30	Gov. Island	2 00
Hell Gate	3 31		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, May 25.

Cleared.

Ships Liverpool, Corbett, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Amelia, (Russ.,) Brunstrom, Bristol, Funch, Meyer & Co.

Barks Dunstable Bank, (Gr.,) Lingner, Cadiz, Roger Bros.; Constantine, Sandick, Greenlaw, Palmero & Balchen; Lucy Elizabeth, Trumbull, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick.

Brigs Queen Pearl, (Sp.,) Dentes, Manzanilla, Cuba, D. R. De Wolf; Victoria, (Br.,) Morrill, Baltimore, D. Starr; Avonetta, (Br.,) Turo, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dullett & Bliss; S. L. Sears, Hoc. St. Croix, D. Trowbridge; Boston Lady, (Br.,) Talbot, St. Johns, N. F., Brett, Son & Co.; William & Jane, Wood, Gloucester, John Jackson.

Schooners Marietta Hand, Brooks, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Co.; Mary Mankin, Briggs, Washington, L. Kenny; C. J. Erickson, Brown, Washington, N. L. McCready & Co.; Kent, West, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaight; Dwight Davison, Wicks, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaight; W. T. Wilson, Somers, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaight; Oscar, (Br.,) ——, Havana, E. H. Brickman; James Butler, Jelap, Portland, Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Alice and Mary, Young, Mahamoras, Keller & Lines; Sarah Maria, Hunterville, Demerara, R. J. Hunting; D. W. Sanders, Aldrich, Washington, Jonas Smith; Sarah Gertrude, Campbell, Washington, S. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen May 15, and Southampton 19th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 346 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. 13th inst., off Portland, passed a steamship bound E. 12th, lat. 40 41, lon. 73 49, passed a British clipper bound W., showing 1st distinguishing pendant. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, lat. 40 26, lon. 69 46, passed the ship Rhodes, bound E., May 12, off Beachy Head, passed Bremen ship Charlotte, Galjen, hence for London. 23d, lat. 42 26, lon. 61 15, Bremen ship Marco Paolo, Gerdes, from Bremen for New-York.

Steamer New-York, Fulis, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Silver, Mott, Washington 60 hours, in ballast to J. Hand.

Ship Victor, Stinson, London and Isle of Wight 12th ult., with mdse. and 38 steerage passengers to R. E. Morgan. From May 1 to May 10, lat. 40 42, lon. 69 10, lat. 42 30, lon. 60 15, passed several large icebergs and fields of ice. May 24, 25 miles S. E. from Nantucket Shoals, passed steamship City of New-York, hence 23d inst., for Liverpool.

Ship Richard R. Ely, Livingston, London and the Downs April 15, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. Experienced light east winds and calms up to the Banks, and there fell in with a great deal of ice and a dense fog for several days; put the ship under easy and command-ing sail, and thought it prudent to run in such deeper, which made the passage 20 days long. In lat. 44 42, lon. 49 50, fell in with the first large island of ice, very high, with many birds, bringing the place laid down on the chart for Jaques Island, by Mr. Lowrie, which Capt. Livingston says, conclusively shows that such a rock does not exist, but there must be a shoal bank there, and the ice grounded, which would account for the several kinds of birds around it. He had good and clear observations on the spot, also good instruments, and must be within a few seconds of being right. Saw no land, but fell in with ice. At 42 15, lon. 52 30, came within a few feet of a collision with a very large one, many made of heavy plate iron, painted red and nearly new; there was no block-in attached, and it looked as if it might have been washed from some vessel's deck.

Ship Prins Albert, (Hamb.,) Plate, Hamburg 26 da., and 20 da. from the Lizards, with mdse. and 200 passengers to Slosson & Edge. Had fine weather and light winds most of the time from the westward. On the Banks saw several icebergs.

Ship E. K. Stetson, Burlbut, London and Isle of Wight April 26, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Was constantly among the ice from lon. 47 to 50, in lat. 42.

Ship Odin, (Hamb.,) Wheeler, Hamburg 42 da., with mdse. and 300 passengers to Kuhlardt & Co. Lat. 44, lon. 51, passed several icebergs.

Ship American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool April 24, with mdse. and 502 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. May 14, lat. 42 30, lon. 60 26, saw two large icebergs.

Ship John of Liverpool, Lewis, Liverpool and the Downs April 26, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. Made a southern passage and had pleasant weather; saw no ice; from the Banks had westerly winds.

Ship Ellen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool April 18, with mdse. and 350 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had three births and eight deaths.

Ship Somerwishire, Gillespie, Glasgow and Lamlash 16th ult., with mdse. to E. S. Jaques.

Ship Rosalie Fraser, Lyman, Liverpool April 26, with mdse. and 750 passengers to Williams & Guion. Crossed the Banks in lat. 42 30, and saw no ice. May 13, lat. 42 24, lon. 67 40, wind N. N. E., moderate breeze, saw steamship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool. 24th, at 2 A. M., lat. 40 32, wind S. and S. S. E., moderate, saw steamship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool. Same day, at 8 A. M., passed a French naval steam-frigate lying to.

Ship Tamerlane, (of Greenock,) McLennan, Liverpool 23 da., with mdse. to master. From lat. 50 21, lon. 24 17 to 42 10 and lon. 50 16, saw immense quantities of field ice and a number of icebergs; stood to the southward for three days to clear it, saw a number of vessels in the ice and in lat. 47 42, lon. 50 13, saw a large bark fast.

Ship Tonawanda, Stockbridge, Rio Grande May 7, in ballast to Harbeck & Balcom. 10th inst., lat. 42 10, lon. 52 30, passed a quantity of timber, parts of hatch-houses, and other wrecked stuff; the deckers was hewed logs, and apparently belonged to a brig.

Ship H. W. Tennard, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Drinkwater, Plymouth, Eng., 37 da., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Gilman. In lat. 43 to 44, and lon. 47 to 48, saw a large number of icebergs.

Bark Queen Victoria, (of Dublin,) Conway, Dublin 18 ult., with mdse. to Donnelly & Livingston. Had strong westerly winds up to May 3, in lat. 44, under large fields of ice; at 3 P. M., shortened sail, and night coming on, kept the ship in clear water by steering in the sheltered, occasionally passing through detached strings of ice; many vessels in comparatively distressed situation. May 6, at daylight, nothing but field ice in sight around the hour-you, the vessel, under short canvas, to find, if possible, clear water. Night coming on, the ice more compressed, and the vessel making no headway, moored her to a hard floe. At 7 P. M., storm commenced, and the floe began to break, and we were obliged to cut away the rudder—with an eight-inch hawser. At 10 P. M., the ice completely inclosed the vessel, she lying firmly jammed; all sails handed; four other ships close by in the same situation. 8th inst., all around the horizon nothing but ice, as far as the range of sight; no water to be seen. During the day, got clear of the vessel, under canvas, to 11 A. M., with great caution; at night light winds. 9th, at 2 A. M., the ice became slack, and some open water was seen; steered to S. W. At daylight, had one bark in company, steering the same course. Left three ships completely jammed in, and it appeared as if they were on the weather edge of the jam with a strong N. W. wind and a heavy send of the sea; sailed for 16 hours at the rate of 6½ miles per hour along the weather side of the jam, in a S. S. W. by W. course, and then only got clear at 7 P. M. Passed several strings of detached ice during the night. Also, the last, passed large fields, many icebergs and many islands of ice; was obliged to steer in all directions to clear the large fields, day and night, up to Saturday, May 9. At 3 P. M. of that day, nothing but clear water in sight. At 4 P. M., passed one on the Grand Bank in lon. 49 30, lat. 46 38, and since then have had continual westerly winds, fog and oppressive heat.

Bark Manequash, (Br., of Cardiff,) Merchant, Cardiff 41 da., with coal and brick and 13 passengers to Arkell, Thomas & Co.

Bark Peter Rahlrahr, (Russ.,) Hansl, Cardiff 46 da., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. On the Banks saw quantities of ice and several vessels in it.

Bark Vine la France, (Norw.,) Gaudel, Havre 28 da., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. On the eastern edge of the Banks saw large quantities of drift ice and icebergs.

Bark Thomas Aberg, (Swed.,) Cardiff 40 da., with coal to order. On the Banks saw large numbers of icebergs and drift ice.

Foreign Ports.

At Elsineurs 18th inst., Br. schrs. Shannon, Robbins and J. G. Miller, Johnson, for New-York next day.

[PER PRESS.]

ARR. at Bermuda May 18, schr. Truant, Hobbs, New-York, sailed off the island and proceeded to St. Thomas. 8th, 10th, brig Princess Royal, Neyhold, New-York; 16th, brig Rotterdam, Higgins, from New-York for Paris.

ARR at St. Thomas 16th, Br. steamer Daven, Liverpool, 8th, May 9, brig Lark, Tasnage, Glenfuegos.

The following whalers touched at St. Thomas on the 9th, all with full cargoes: the brig Falcon; schts. S. J. Lewis and E. B. Crowell.

[PER HIBERNIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—May 1, New-York at Malaga; Expedient, at Oporto; 5th, Milkewaus, at Antwerp; Louisiana, at Falmouth; 11th, steamship Dido, at Deal; 12th, Charleston, at do.; 14th, Ida S., at do.; 16th, Ocean, at Queenstown; 11th, Bell Wood, at Liverpool; 12th, Admiral, Columbia, Brunstine, Cynosure, and steamship Delta, at do.

Arrived from Baltimore—May 12, John Clark, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—May 12, J. W. Webster, at Deal.

Arrived from Boston—March 31, Conqueror, at Singapore.

Arrived from Calcutta—May 11, Hamlin, at Deal.

Arrived from San Francisco—March 31, Leontine, at Singapore.

Sailed for New-York—May 1, Lady Alice and Bolorin, from London; Sequoyah, from Gibraltar; 8th, Truvidar, from Cardiff; 14th Matilda, from Limerick; Charlotte and Emma, and Adelaide, from Liverpool; 11th, Amazon, from Plymouth.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

LONDONDERRY, May 16.

Arrived from Rexico—M., at Falmouth; David Hoadley, Constantine and Cynosure, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Gen. Berry, at Liverpool.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM;

The great unrivalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxuriant quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

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ΙΩΔΗΣ.

OF ALL REMEDIAL AGENTS, IODINE stands pre-eminent. The amount of ability, real and medicinal which has been devoted to the elucidation of its effects upon the

HUMAN SYSTEM

has not been exceeded in the instance of any other article in *Materia Medica*, and it is acknowledged to possess very great power in the cure of many obstinate diseases, over which other remedies have little or no influence.

Iodine was discovered in the year 1812, and received its name from the Greek word which heads this article. It is an elementary body, obtained from seaweed, is very volatile, and has great control over

SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

It acts upon the

HEART,
LIVER, KIDNEYS,
DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

It neutralizes metallic mercury and the mercurial compounds that can possibly occur in the living body.

THE TONIC

operation of Iodine is evinced by its strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appet